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ABSTRACT

The first national estimates on a variety of health indicators for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations of the United States are presented in this report, which consists largely of statistical tables containing data from the National Health Interview Surveys of 1978, 1979, and 1980. The primary focus of the report, however, is on four Hispanic population groups: Mexican Americans, mainland Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans, and "other Hispanics." The topic areas include utilization of health services as measured by physician visits, dental visits, and hospitalizations; and illness and disability measures including incidence of acute conditions by condition group, days of restricted activity, days spent in bed and days missed from work because of illness and injury, and activity limitation associated with chronic conditions. The textual portions of the report highlight major findings, discuss sources and limitations of the data, and analyze general findings. Three appendices provide technical notes, definitions of terms, and questionnaire items and flash cards used in the survey. (KH)

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Health Indicators for Hispanic, Black, and White Americans

Data from the National Health Survey
Series 10, No. 148

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VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Health Indicators for Hispanic, Black, and White Americans

Statistics on health characteristics for Mexican Americans, mainland Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans, and "other Hispanic" populations are compared with those for white and black non-Hispanic persons. The topic areas include utilization of health services as measured by physician visits, dental visits, and hospitalizations; and illness and disability measures including incidence of acute conditions by condition group, days of restricted activity, days spent in bed and days missed from work because of illness and injury, and activity limitation associated with chronic conditions. Estimates are based on data collected in health interviews during 1978, 1979, and 1980.

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Hyattsville, Md.
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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
#	Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Health Indicators for Hispanic, Black, and White Americans

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Introduction

Historically, national surveys conducted in the United States have produced little data on the health status and health care utilization of the U.S. Hispanic population. The stratified sampling procedures used in these surveys have yielded too few Hispanic people to allow reliable estimates for that population. Moreover, available estimates often failed to differentiate the Hispanic population by national origin, thus overlooking important geographic, socioeconomic, and cultural differences that exist among these groups.[1-3] According to the 1980 Census, there were 14.6 million Hispanics in the U.S. of whom 59.8 percent were of Mexican origin, 13.8 percent were of Puerto Rican origin, 5.5 percent were of Cuban origin, and 20.9 percent were of other Hispanic origins.

This report constitutes the first national estimates on a variety of health indicators for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations using data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Estimates are presented in this report for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population and for the total non-Hispanic, the white non-Hispanic, and the black non-Hispanic segments of the population. Estimates are presented also for the total Hispanic population, and the Mexican American, the mainland Puerto Rican, the Cuban American, and "other Hispanic" populations, thus allowing cross-cultural comparisons. The primary focus of this report, however, describes the data for these four Hispanic population groups. Data on the Hispanic population are combined estimates for all Hispanic people regardless of race.

Highlights for Hispanics

Ambulatory physician visits

Mexican Americans

- Mexican Americans had the lowest physician visit rate of any group studied, 3.7 visits per person per year.
- Mexican American children, in particular, averaged fewer physician contacts than other children (about three visits per child per year, compared with about six visits among Puerto Rican children).
- One-third of all Mexican Americans, including Mexican American children, had no contact with a medical doctor during the year.

Puerto Ricans

- Puerto Ricans, along with Cuban Americans, saw a physician the most frequently, about six times a year on the average.
- Puerto Rican children averaged the greatest number of visits to a doctor compared with other children (5.8 visits per child per year), twice the rate of Mexican American children.
- Only one in five Puerto Ricans, on the average, did not consult with a physician in the course of a year.

Cuban Americans

- Cuban Americans, along with Puerto Ricans, had the highest rate of physician visits, about six visits per person per year.
- Elderly Cuban Americans with family incomes of $10,000 a year or more were particularly high users of physician services (18.5 visits per year).

Dental visits

Mexican Americans

- About one-third of Mexican Americans 4 years of age and over visited a dentist within the year compared with almost one-half of all other Hispanics.
- Almost one-fifth of Mexican Americans these ages had never been to a dentist.
- About one-third of Mexican American children had never received dental care, almost twice that for other Hispanic children.

Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans

- Almost one-half of Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans aged 4 years and over saw a dentist at least once within the year.
- Seven percent of Puerto Ricans and 3 percent of Cuban Americans had never received dental care.
- About one out of six Puerto Rican and Cuban American children (4–16 years) had never seen a dentist.

Hospitalizations

Mexican Americans

- Mexican Americans were among the least likely to be hospitalized (8.5 percent).
- Mexican Americans also tended to spend fewer days in the hospital (about 8 days) than other persons.

Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans

- Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans were the most likely to be hospitalized of any group studied.
- Puerto Rican children were also more likely to have a hospitalization than were other children.
- Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans tended to spend more days in a hospital than did other Hispanics who were hospitalized.

Acute conditions—Puerto Ricans

- Puerto Ricans had by far the highest incidence of acute conditions, over three acute conditions per person per year, on the average, compared with about two acute conditions for other groups.
- Puerto Ricans also appeared to have the highest incidence of specific kinds of acute conditions.

Days of disability

Mexican Americans

- Mexican Americans as a group had less restricted activity (about 15 days per person per year) than did any other group.
- The amount of restricted activity for elderly Mexican Americans, however, more closely resembled the high rate for older Puerto Ricans.

Puerto Ricans

- Puerto Ricans had by far the greatest amount of restricted activity (27 days per person per year), about 20 percent higher than for black persons, the group with the next greatest amount of restricted activity.
- Puerto Ricans spent the most time in bed for health reasons (13 days per person); this compared with 9 days for black persons, again the group with the second greatest number of days of bed disability.
- Puerto Ricans, along with black persons, also had somewhat higher rates of work-loss days (about 8 days a year). The work-loss day rate for Puerto Rican females was almost 1½ times that of Puerto Rican males (10 days compared with 7 days, on the average).

Activity limitation due to chronic conditions—Cuban Americans and Puerto Ricans

- Cuban Americans, along with black persons, had the greatest proportion of persons limited in their major activity and other activities. For Cuban Americans, this is largely due to the relatively large number of older persons.
- However, relative to the age structure (after age adjustment), Puerto Ricans, along with black persons, had proportionately more people limited in both their major activities and in all of their activities.

Source and limitations of the data

The information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population is selected. Household members are interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each household.

One of the strengths of the NHIS is the ability to combine data over multiple years. The stability of the estimates is increased because increasing the sample size leads to smaller sampling errors. This is possible because of the sampling design of NHIS and its use of standard questions over several years. It is particularly desirable when making estimates for relatively small population groups—in this case, specific Hispanic groups. Therefore, for this report, data are based on information obtained from the 1978, 1979, and 1980 NHIS, and annual averages for these three years are presented.

During these three years, the sample was composed of about 122,000 eligible occupied households; of these households, about 118,000, containing about 323,000 persons, were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 3.4 percent, of which 1.9 percent was the result of respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily the result of the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

A description of the design of the National Health Interview Survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data obtained from this survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error; therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of estimates."

Sampling errors for many of the estimates presented in this report are relatively low. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. The relatively small size of the Puerto Rican and Cuban American populations in particular limits the number of meaningful comparisons that can be made for these groups. An asterisk is placed beside certain figures to indicate 30 percent or greater relative standard error. Figures marked with an asterisk are given primarily to allow the reader to combine them with related estimated and thereby possibly to produce a more reliable overall estimate for a broader category. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors. There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family or the family member has told the respondent. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, because only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Questionnaire design and interviewer training are aimed at minimizing the effects of respondent differences in reporting. However, in health interviews, respondents report only those things that they know about and are willing to discuss in an interview. Respondent differences in reporting occur when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events as having occurred during the reference period that actually happened outside the reference period, or withhold information. In this survey, persons 17 years of age and over may respond for themselves and any responsible adult who is married or 19 years of age or older may answer questions for any other related person in the household, which also may account for some error in reporting.

The NHIS questionnaire has not been translated into Spanish. (The NHIS has Spanish flashcards, however, which Spanish-speaking respondents use to answer some questions.) Consequently, in households where the adult respondent does not speak English, interviewers must rely on translators to translate the questions and answers or must act as translators themselves. Adult bilingual family members are preferred as translators, but a child who lives in the household or any other available person outside the home may also be a translator. This practice may also result in a certain amount of misinterpretation of the questions and some misclassification of responses.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of this survey. For example, to identify persons of Hispanic ancestry or origin, respondents were given a flashcard containing the following list of Hispanic groups—Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, other Latin American, and other Spanish. Similarly, a flashcard was used by respondents to select each family member's racial background.

As previously mentioned, this report contains data about white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons for comparative purposes. Hereafter, when statements are made about these two population groups, the term "non-Hispanic" is not always added. White and black persons, or a similar term, will be substituted instead but will mean white non-Hispanic or black non-Hispanic persons.

The topic areas covered in the NHIS every year and for which data are shown in tables 1–14 include the following:

- Utilization of health services, as measured by physician visits, dental visits, and hospitalization.
- Illness and disability measures including incidence of acute conditions by condition group, activity limitation associated with chronic conditions, days of restricted activity, days spent in bed, and days missed from work because of illness and injury.

The population figures used in computing the estimates appear in tables 15–17.

When observing differences in the estimates for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups for each of these variables, it is important to remember that the variables are interrelated. For example, an acute condition, by the definition used in the NHIS, must result in either one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention. If a particular population group utilizes physicians more often because of their availability and not because of differences in rates of illness, this may also result in this group shown as having, for example, higher incidence rates of acute conditions. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

The questions used in 1978–80 to obtain the information described in this report are shown in appendix III. A complete facsimile of the questionnaire used in the interview during 1980 is provided in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 139.[4]

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the estimates being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance) was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean the difference was tested and found not significant.

Because the age distributions in the various population groups described differ considerably, this report contains some age-adjusted rates. the Cuban American population, for example, has proportionately many more elderly people than the other Hispanic groups. Specifically, 16 percent of all Cuban Americans are 65 years of age or older, while only 4 percent of all other Hispanic people are in this age group. In contrast, Mexican Americans are a younger population with 36 percent under 17 years old compared with 32 percent of all other Hispanic Americans. Four broad age categories were used to age-adjust the estimates shown in this report, but even within these groups, the age distributions vary. For instance, among those aged 65 years or older, the Mexican Americans are still younger than the Cuban Americans and the black non-Hispanics are younger than the white non-Hispanics. Therefore, when using the age-adjusted rates to compare estimates for the different groups, some of the differences still may be the result of age differentials between the populations. Nevertheless, age-adjusted rates are useful when examining relationships among groups with divergent age distributions. The unadjusted (crude) rates or percents, however, are the actual ones that should be quoted rather than the age-adjusted ones. References to rates in this report are to the unadjusted ones, unless otherwise stated.

Utilization of health services

Ambulatory physician visits

The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States averaged 4.7 visits to a physician per person per year during 1978–80 (table 1). These visits (or contacts) include both visits made in person and via the telephone but exclude medical doctor visits to inpatients in hospitals. As expected, physician visits are directly related to age among all ethnic and racial groups, with older persons seeing a physician more often than younger persons. Beyond the age of 17 years, females average more physician visits than males. Persons 17–64 years with annual family incomes below $10,000 consult a physician more frequently than persons of these ages with higher incomes. Persons whose overall health is reported as fair or poor go to a physician 2½ times as often as persons whose health is rated as excellent or good.

The white, black, and Hispanic populations experienced approximately an equal number of physician visits per person per year (4.8, 4.6, and 4.4 visits, respectively). However, Hispanic groups differ significantly in their use of physicians. Mexican Americans averaged fewer visits to a physician (3.7) than white and black persons, while Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans averaged more visits (6.0 and 6.2 visits, respectively) (table A). These ethnic and racial differences in physician utilization could not be accounted for on the basis of age because the differences remain even after the data are age adjusted.

Mexican American children (under 17 years of age) saw a physician less frequently (2.8 visits) than did other children of Hispanic origin (table 1 and figure 1). Because of the relatively

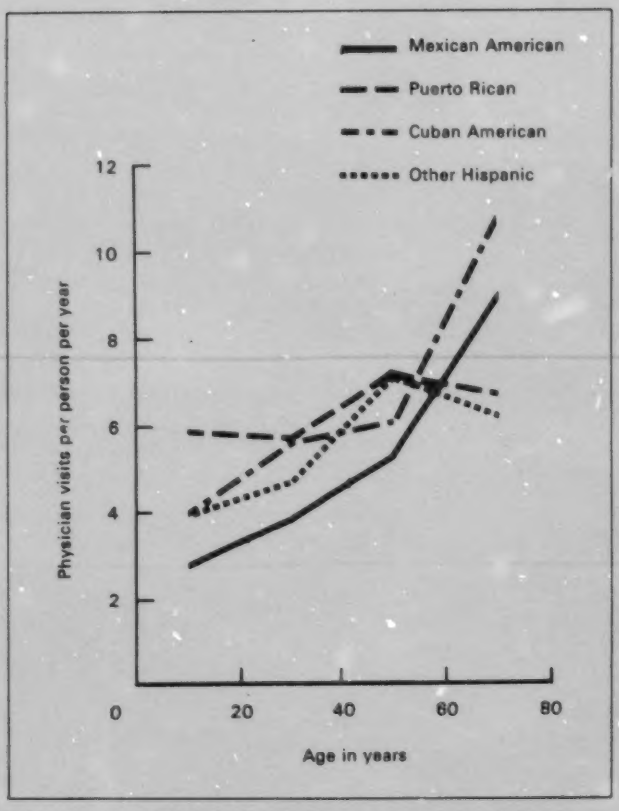

Figure 1. Number of physician visits per person per year by age and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Table A. Number of physician visits per person per year by unadjusted and age-adjusted figures, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	Unadjusted			Age-adjusted[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of physician visits per person per year					
Non-Hispanic						
White	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.8	4.1	5.4
Black	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.0	5.4
Specified Hispanic						
Mexican American	3.7	3.0	4.4	4.3	3.6	5.0
Puerto Rican	6.0	4.9	7.0	6.1	5.2	6.9
Cuban American	6.2	5.1	7.1	5.8	4.8	6.5
Other Hispanic	4.8	3.7	5.9	5.1	4.1	5.8

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of July 1, 1979.

small number of Cuban American children in the sample, the difference observed in the average number of visits for Mexican and Cuban American children, however, is not statistically significant.

Puerto Rican children averaged the greatest number of visits to a doctor (5.8 visits), but the difference in the rates for Cuban American and Puerto Rican children may be due to sampling variation. Among non-Hispanics, whilte children saw a physician more often than did black children (4.5 compared to 3.2 visits per child).

Except among children (boys and girls have similar rates), females utilize physicians more frequently than males. This utilization difference between the sexes is greatest during the child-bearing years. It is interesting to note that while both white and black elderly (65 years and over) women have higher utilization rates than elderly men, it appears that Hispanic elderly men see a physician more frequently than Hispanic elderly women (table B). Elderly Cuban Americans with family incomes of $10,000 or more per year were particularly high users of physician services (18.5 visits per year). Mexican Americans were the only ethnic or racial group to exhibit an overall positive relationship between the educational level of the family head and use of physician services.

Tables 2 and C show the number of physician visits for persons who had one or more physician visits in the past year. Persons who did not see a physician in the past year were excluded so ethnic and racial differences in the volume of visits could be compared among people who actually had physician visits.

Cuban Americans and Puerto Ricans who saw a physician in the course of a year did so with great frequency. Among the elderly, Cuban and Mexican Americans who visited a physician also appeared to go more often than did other Hispanics (figure 2). As a group, however, Mexican Americans who visited a physician still averaged the fewest visits compared with most of the other ethnic or racial groups. When these data were age adjusted, Mexican Americans who contacted a physician were found to be comparable with white and black persons in the number of visits. Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans still averaged a high number of physician visits after the data were age adjusted. It thus appears that the lower utilization of physician services among Mexican Americans is mainly due to a large proportion of Mexican Americans who do not go to a physician in the course of a year and to a lesser extent to their younger age structure.

Table B. Number of physician visits per person per year for persons 65 years and over by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	65 years and over	
	Male	Female
	Visits per person per year	
Non-Hispanic		
All races[1]	5.8	6.7
White	5.7	6.6
Black	6.3	7.0
Specified Hispanic		
All Hispanic[2]	8.9	7.6
Mexican American	9.8	8.5
Puerto Rican	*6.9	*6.2
Cuban American	11.3	10.5
Other Hispanic	8.1	4.9

[1]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown whether of Hispanic origin.
[2]Includes unknown Hispanic origin.

Table C. Number of physician visits per person per year for persons with one or more visits, by unadjusted and age-adjusted figures, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	All persons	
	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted[1]
	Visits per person per year	
Non-Hispanic		
White	6.4	6.4
Black	6.3	6.5
Specified Hispanic		
Mexican American	6.0	6.6
Puerto Rican	7.8	7.9
Cuban American	8.5	7.9
Other Hispanic	6.6	6.9

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of July 1, 1979.

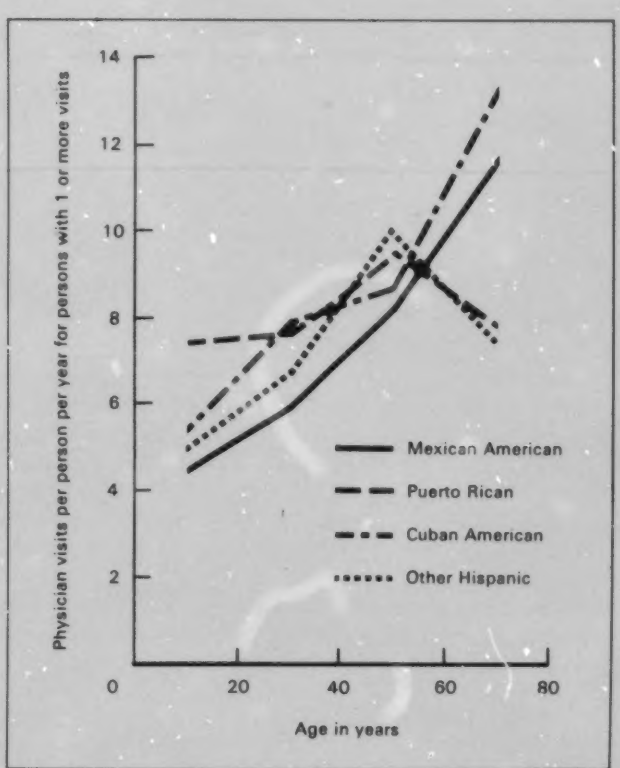

Figure 2. Number of physician visits per person per year for persons with 1 or more visits by age and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Data on physician visits by interval since last visit are presented in tables 3 and D. One-third of all Mexican Americans did not consult with a physician in the course of a year compared with one-fourth of non-Hispanics, Cuban Americans, and "other Hispanics," and one-fifth of Puerto Ricans. Similarly, proportionately more Mexican American children (35 percent) did not see a physician in the past year as compared with other Hispanic and non-Hispanic children. In contrast, less than one-fifth of all Puerto Rican and "other Hispanic" children did not see a doctor within the past year.

Among all ethnic and racial groups studied, the education of the family head was inversely related to the time interval since the last physician contact. Proportionately, persons who were reported in excellent or good health were at least twice as likely not to see a physician in the course of a year as were persons classified in fair or poor health.

Dental visits

Overall, about one out of every two Americans 4 years of age or older are seen by a dentist each year (table 4). The dental visit estimates have been limited to persons 4 years of age and over because very young children are infrequent receivers of dental care. As these data and the data in table E

Table D. Percent of persons with no physician contacts in the past year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

Characteristic	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Percent of persons with no physician contacts in past year					
Total	23.3	23.8	33.1	20.4	23.3	23.9
Sex						
Male	27.8	28.9	38.4	25.8	27.4	28.9
Female	19.1	19.3	27.8	15.3	20.3	19.5
Education of family head						
Under 9 years	27.0	27.2	37.2	22.8	25.8	29.5
9–11 years	25.5	25.7	33.9	22.9	26.6	22.7
12 years or more	22.2	20.9	27.0	17.0	21.7	22.4
Family income						
Less than $10,000	22.5	23.2	32.6	17.5	20.5	24.5
$10,000 or more	23.3	22.9	32.6	23.4	23.6	23.4
Perceived health status						
Excellent, good	24.8	26.1	35.7	22.7	26.8	25.7
Fair, poor	12.3	13.6	16.4	11.5	8.2	9.7

Table E. Percent of persons 4 years of age and over who received dental care in the past year by race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, and family income: United States, 1978–80

Age, sex, and family income	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Percent of persons with 1 or more dental visits in past year					
All ages 4 years and over	55.8	36.9	34.5	45.6	45.5	49.8
Age						
4–16 years	68.0	43.5	39.0	53.8	56.8	58.2
17–44 years	58.1	39.2	33.1	44.1	51.0	48.3
45–64 years	51.8	29.6	34.0	41.4	41.0	48.1
65 years and over	34.4	17.5	23.2	*19.3	27.9	34.7
Sex						
Male	54.0	35.7	32.0	42.9	42.4	48.6
Female	57.5	37.9	37.0	48.2	48.0	50.8
Family income						
Less than $10,000	40.1	33.7	27.5	45.1	33.2	43.0
$10,000 or more	61.4	42.2	39.9	46.9	54.2	54.1

show, the percent of persons with one or more dental visits in a year varies substantially by age, race, and ethnicity. Regardless of race or ethnicity, however, children are the most likely to see a dentist each year. The proportion of persons with at least one dental visit within a year declines for adults, with elderly persons having the lowest proportion seeing a dentist during the year. Overall, females are somewhat more likely to go to a dentist. And, as expected, family income, in most cases, has an impact on the likelihood of obtaining regular dental care.

Among Hispanics, only about one-third of Mexican Americans went to a dentist within the year compared with almost one-half of all other Hispanic persons. Similarly, only 39 percent of Mexican American children aged 4–16 years received dental care within the year. For most age groups, use of dental services by Mexican Americans more closely resembled the pattern of dental care received by black persons than by other Hispanic persons. Puerto Ricans were the only population group among whom dental visits were not significantly influenced by family income level.

When overall estimates of persons never seeing a dentist are compared among specific populations, even larger disparities are found. Virtually all white persons 4 years of age and over have been to a dentist. In contrast, almost one-fifth of the Mexican American population these ages had never been to a dentist (figure 3). The percent of Mexican Americans never receiving dental care was almost seven times as great as for white persons (the greatest users of dental care) and twice that of black persons (the second highest nonusers). Most persons with low family incomes are somewhat less likely to have ever seen a dentist than persons with higher incomes (table 7). Low-income Mexican American were over 1½ times more likely to have never seen a dentist than were Mexican Americans with annual family incomes of $10,000 or more (22 percent compared with 14 percent). Most persons who rated their overall health as fair or poor were more likely to have been to a dentist than were persons who reported their health as excellent or good (table 4).

Relative to preventive dentistry, almost one-third of Mexican American children 4–16 years of age had never received dental care (figure 4). This percent is three times that for white children and almost twice that for other Hispanic children.

Hospitalizations

Three types of hospitalization estimates are presented in this report: (1) percent of persons with one or more hospital episodes during the previous year; (2) average number of days hospitalized per year for hospitalized persons; and (3) percent

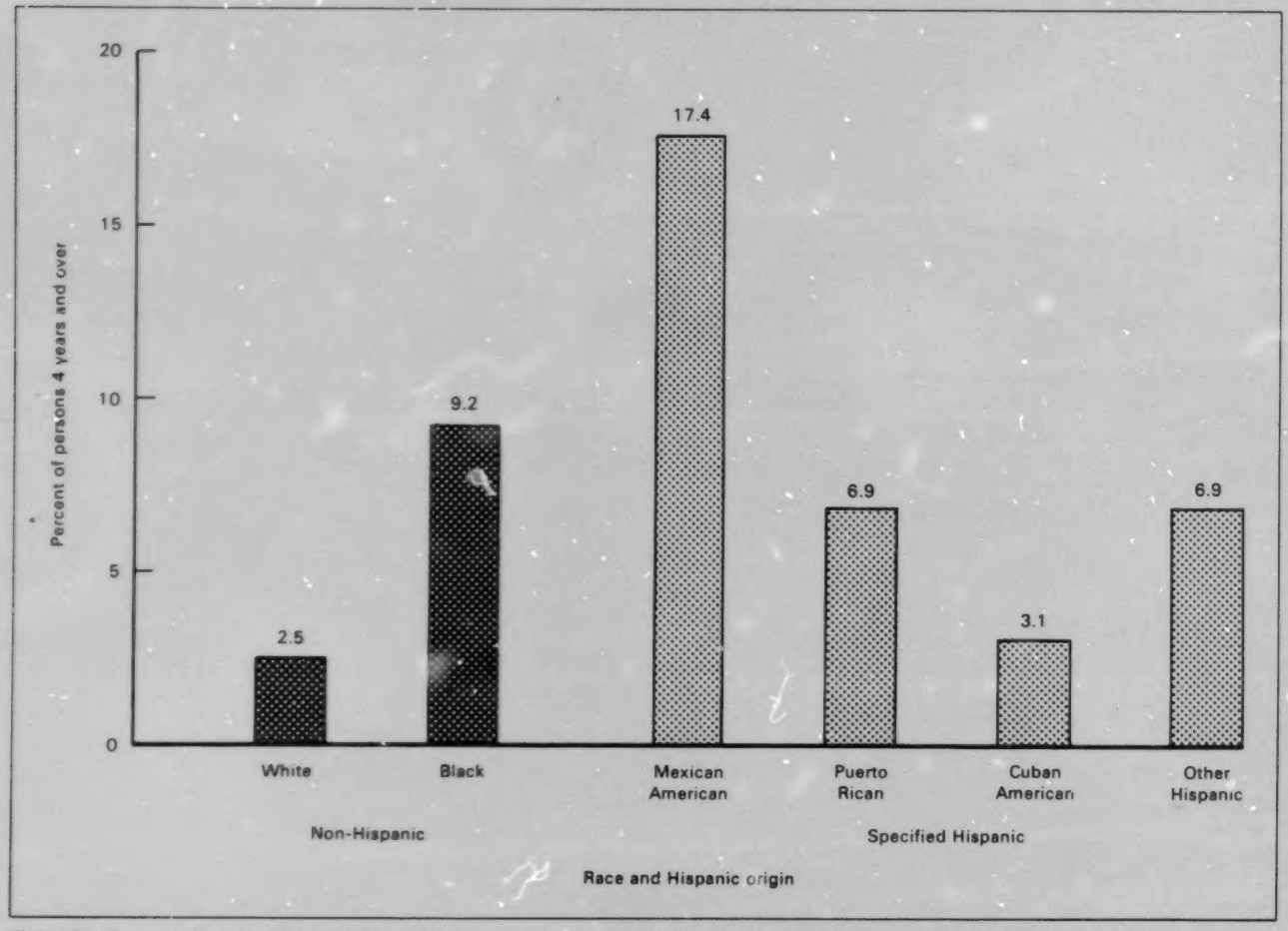

Figure 3. Percent of persons 4 years of age and over never receiving dental care by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Table F. Percent of persons 4 years of age and over never receiving dental care by race, Hispanic origin, sex, family income, and education of family head: United States, 1978–80

Sex, family income, and education of family head	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Percent of persons never receiving dental care					
All ages 4 years and over	2.5	9.2	17.4	6.9	3.1	6.9
Sex						
Male	2.8	10.2	18.8	8.6	4.3	8.1
Female	2.2	8.3	16.1	5.3	2.2	5.9
Family income						
Less than $10,000	3.1	9.8	22.1	7.9	*2.8	8.9
$10,000 or more	2.3	7.5	13.5	6.3	2.9	5.8
Education of family head						
Under 9 years	3.7	12.1	24.9	11.7	6.2	12.2
9–11 years	3.9	10.4	13.1	6.6	*1.4	6.8
12 years or more	1.9	6.6	9.1	3.2	2.4	5.0

of hospitalized persons who were in the hospital for 1 week or less, over 1–2 weeks, or more than 2 weeks during the past year.

Approximately 1 in 10 Americans are hospitalized at least once during a year (table 5). As expected, the actual proportion of the population with a hospitalization varies according to age and sex. Hospitalization rates generally increase with age, and higher rates occur among females during the childbearing years.

As shown in table G, Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans

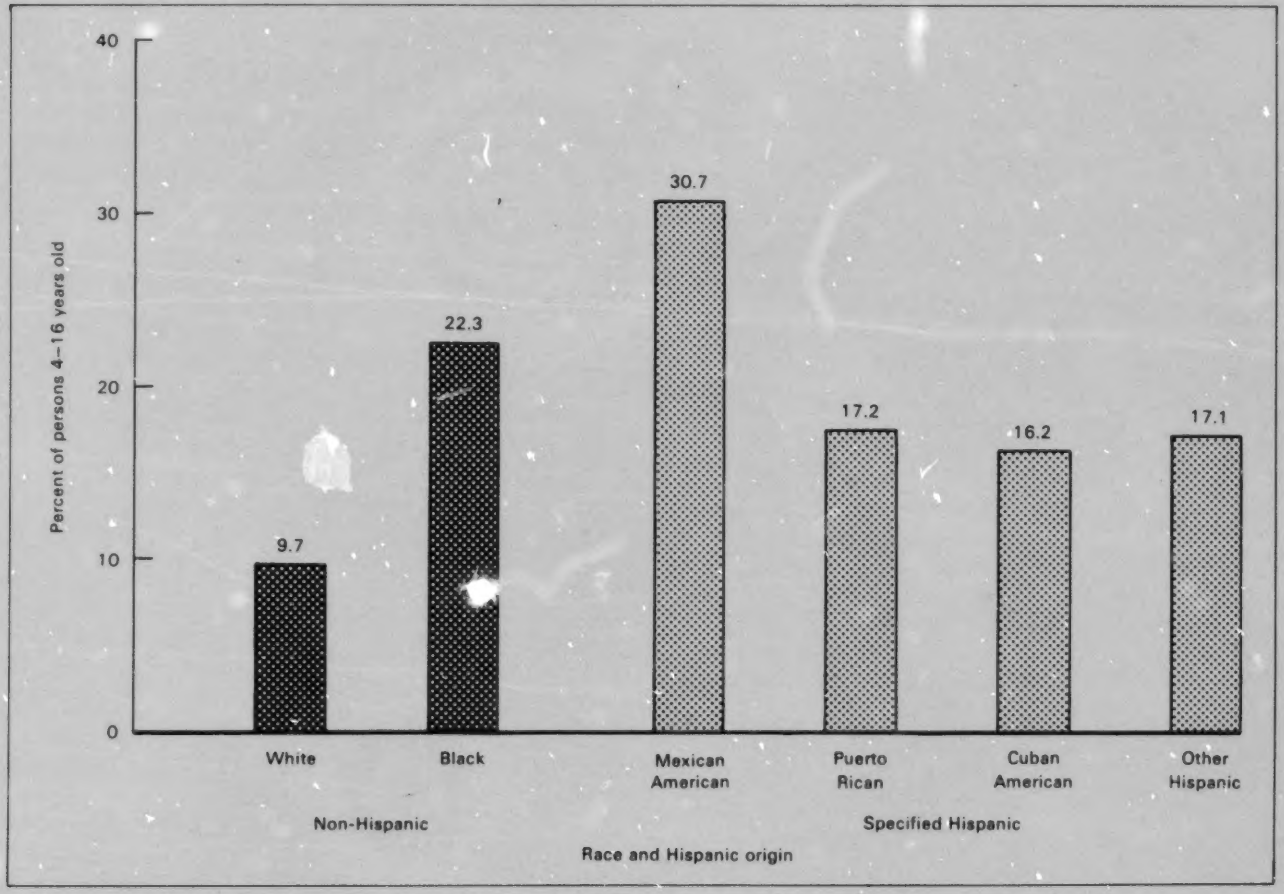

Figure 4. Percent of persons 4–16 years old never receiving dental care by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Table G. Percent of persons with 1 or more hospital episodes in the past year, average number of days hospitalized per hospitalized person per year, and percent of persons in a hospital for more than 2 weeks in past year by unadjusted and age-adjusted figures, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	Persons hospitalized		Total days hospitalized		Hospitalized over 2 weeks	
	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted[1]	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted[1]
Non-Hispanic	Percent of persons		Days per person		Percent of persons	
White	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.4	15.7	12.9
Black	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	18.4	17.6
Specified Hispanic						
Mexican American	8.5	9.6	7.7	8.3	11.3	12.7
Puerto Rican	11.4	11.5	10.2	10.9	16.1	18.0
Cuban American	12.9	12.2	10.1	9.0	16.5	12.2
Other Hispanic	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.9	15.0	15.8

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of July 1, 1979.

were proportionately more likely to be hospitalized than members of other ethnic or racial groups, with 12.9 percent of the Cuban American population and 11.4 percent of the Puerto Rican population experiencing at least one hospital episode in the course of a year. Because the Cuban American population is an older population compared with the other ethnic and racial groups investigated in this report, and higher rates of hospitalizations are known to occur among older persons, these data were age adjusted. The percent of Cuban Americans hospitalized was still 1.3 times that of Mexican Americans and "other Hispanics" (12.2 percent compared with 9.6 percent) even after age adjustment. Therefore, the higher proportion of hospitalizations among Cuban Americans cannot be accounted for by their age structure. White and black persons had an intermediate proportion with hospital episodes while Mexican Americans and "other Hispanics" had the lowest proportion with one or more hospital episodes in one year.

Puerto Rican children were proportionately more likely to be hospitalized than were other Hispanic and non-Hispanic children (table H). While elderly Puerto Ricans appear to be the least likely among elderly persons to be hospitalized, this difference may be the result of sampling variation.

The hospitalized population spends an average of about 10 days per person per year in the hospital (table 6). The average number of days spent in the hospital in general increases among older persons regardless of race or ethnicity. For all persons, the rate increased from 6.5 days among those under 17 years of age to 14.5 days for those 65 years of age and over.

Specifically, black persons, Puerto Ricans, and Cuban Americans who were hospitalized tended to spend more days in a hospital per year than did persons comprising the other

Table H. Percent of persons hospitalized in the past 12 months by age group, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	Hospitalized in past 12 months	
	Under 17 years	65 years and over
Non-Hispanic	Percent	
White	5.4	18.3
Black	4.8	17.3
Specified Hispanic		
Mexican American	3.7	18.5
Puerto Rican	7.0	*10.5
Cuban American	*5.7	20.3
Other Hispanic	3.6	20.8

ethnic and racial groups. The high hospital day estimate for Cuban Americans is somewhat explained by the disproportionate number of older persons in this Hispanic group (see age-adjusted figures in table G). Except for Puerto Ricans, males with hospital episodes spent somewhat more time in the hospital than females did. On the average, one out of every three persons who are hospitalized during the year spend over a week in the hospital (table 7). Black persons had the highest proportion with total days in excess of 2 weeks (18.4 percent of those hospitalized). Mexican Americans were less likely than all other Hispanics to be hospitalized for this length of time (11.3 compared with 15.4 percent). After age adjustment, however, the proportion of Cuban Americans hospitalized for more than 2 weeks more closely resembled the Mexican American rate.

Illness and disability

Acute conditions

Acute conditions for the purpose of determining incidence are defined by NHIS as illnesses and injuries that cause either 1 day or more of restricted activity or medical attention and where onset occurs in the 2 weeks prior to the interview. Characteristically, acute conditions occur among females with greater frequency than among males, and incidence rates decrease with increasing age. As expected, data in table 8 show that women have a higher incidence of acute conditions than men and the highest acute condition rates are found for persons under 17 years of age. Further, persons who report their health as fair or poor have a higher incidence rate of acute conditions than do persons who report their health as excellent or good.

While the overall incidence rate of acute conditions was 218.8 per 100 persons per year, this rate varied appreciably among the groups studied. Puerto Ricans had the highest incidence of acute conditions of all ethnic and racial groups investigated (table J). The incidence rate among Puerto Ricans was 1.9 times as great as that of Cuban Americans and 1.4 times as high as that of white persons and "other Hispanics," who had the second highest incidence of acute conditions. The low acute condition incidence rate among Cuban Americans, however, is in part the result of the disproportionate number of older persons. After adjusting for age, the acute condition rate for Cuban Americans was similar to the rate for Mexican Americans and black persons (table 9).

Not only did Puerto Ricans have the highest overall incidence rate of acute conditions, but they also appeared to have the highest rate for each specific kind of acute condition. Because of the small cell sizes for some of the specific acute condition categories, however, these differences are not statistically significant. Respiratory conditions, such as colds, flu, bronchitis, and pneumonia account for roughly one-half of all acute conditions. The rate of respiratory conditions among Puerto Rican children (285 conditions per 100 persons) was more than twice the rate among Mexican and Cuban American children. In contrast, Mexican Americans had by far the lowest incidence of acute infective and parasitic conditions compared with all other Hispanic persons (about 10 versus 24 conditions per 100 persons). This raises a question regarding how much those higher rates among Puerto Ricans are an indicator of higher incidence of acute illness among this population or whether they partially reflect the greater use of medical care by Puerto Ricans (one of two criteria used by this Survey to define an acute condition).

While acute condition rates characteristically decline as age increases, incidence rates among elderly Mexican Americans on the other hand showed a different trend (figure 5). Again this rate among elderly Mexican Americans may reflect the relatively high utilization of health services by elderly Mexican Americans.

Days of disability

Disability day estimates from the NHIS represent those days in which persons restrict their activities because of an injury or an illness that resulted from either an acute or chronic condition. The three types of disability day estimates described in this section are restricted activity, bed days, and work-loss days. While restricted activity and bed disability estimates are presented for all persons, work-loss days are limited to the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

Restricted activity days and days spent in bed because of illness or injury typically increase with age and are higher for

Table J. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by race, Hispanic origin, and acute condition group: United States, 1979–80

Acute condition group	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year					
All acute conditions	224.6	188.1	188.9	321.8	172.5	223.3
Infective and/or parasitic	26.2	18.9	10.5	39.2	*23.5	18.4
Respiratory	115.0	89.5	100.7	165.1	81.1	132.7
Digestive	10.9	13.6	13.2	21.0	*5.4	*12.1
Injuries	35.5	26.8	30.2	43.4	30.2	31.3
All other acute conditions	37.0	39.3	34.3	53.2	32.3	28.8

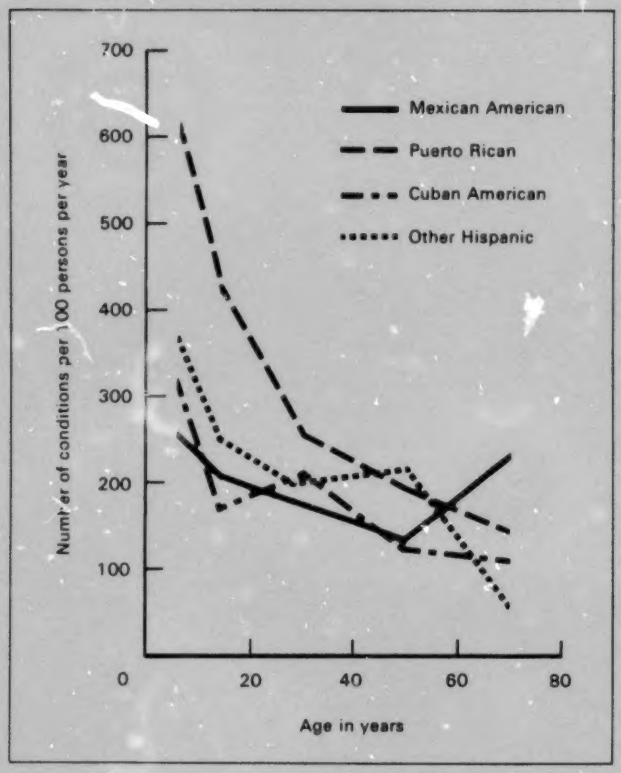

Figure 5. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by age and Hispanic origin: United States, 1979–80

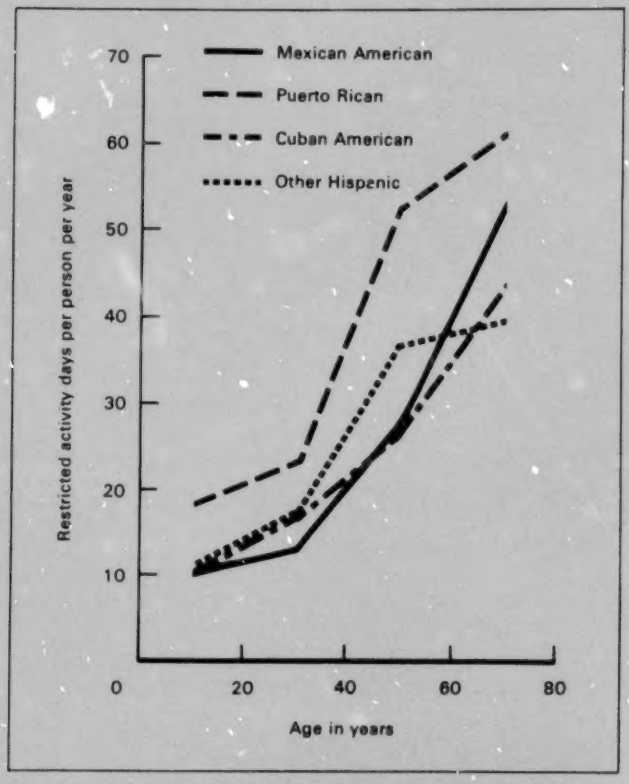

Figure 6. Days of restricted activity per person per year by age and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

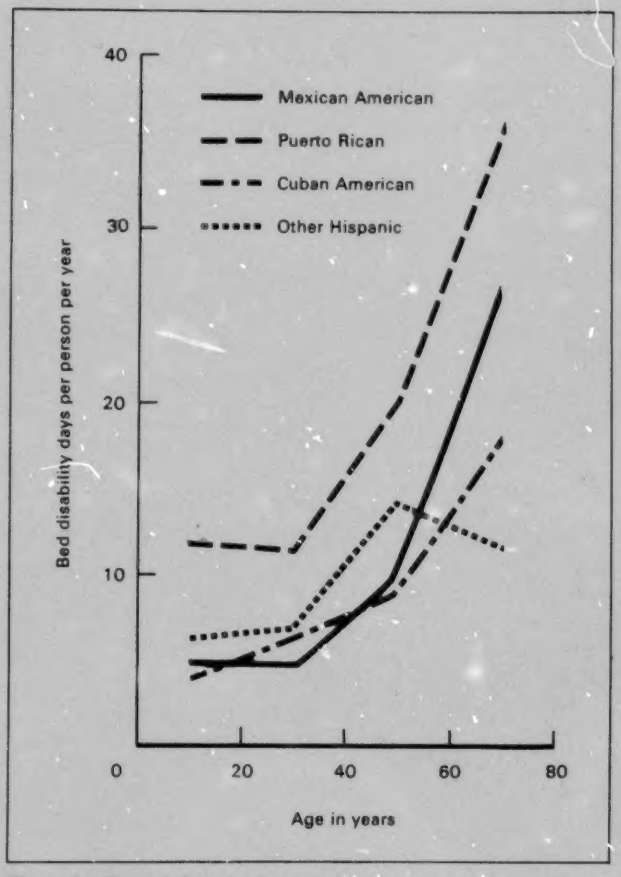

Figure 7. Days of bed disability per person per year by age and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

females than for males. On the average, persons had 19 days of restricted activity and spent about 1 week in bed during the year because of health (tables 10 and 11). The number of restricted activity days rose from about 11 days per year for children, to a high of about 40 days for persons 65 years of age or older. Children spent an average of 5 days in bed for health reasons compared with 2 weeks for persons constituting the oldest age group. Overall, females experienced about 1.3 times more restricted activity and 1.4 times more bed disability than did males. Persons with family incomes under $10,000 reported on the average about twice the number of restricted activity and bed days as did other persons. Further, the number of each of these types of days tended to decrease as the family's educational level increased. As expected, persons who were described as in fair or poor health experienced significantly greater bed disability and restricted activity days than persons who assessed their health as excellent or good.

Puerto Ricans had by far the greatest amount of restricted activity and spent the most time in bed for health reasons when compared with all other Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons (figures 6 and 7 and table K). Specifically, Puerto Ricans reported about 27 days of restricted activity per person. This rate is about 20 percent higher than the rate for black persons who reported the second greatest number of restricted activity days. Further, Puerto Ricans on the average spent almost 2 weeks in

Table K. Days of disability per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, type of disability, family income, and perceived health status: United States, 1978–80

Type of disability, family income, and perceived health status	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Disability days per person per year					
RESTRICTED ACTIVITY						
All persons	18.7	22.3	15.3	26.7	21.5	19.3
Family income						
Under $10,000	31.3	28.3	20.2	37.4	29.1	28.6
$10,000 or more	14.6	16.2	12.6	15.0	18.9	14.8
Perceived health status						
Excellent, good	11.9	12.2	9.4	15.1	14.5	12.5
Fair, poor	70.2	65.7	54.1	71.6	59.1	72.1
BED DISABILITY						
All persons	6.6	9.4	6.1	13.4	8.2	7.9
Family income						
Under $10,000	10.6	11.7	8.0	19.1	12.8	11.4
$10,000 or more	5.2	7.0	4.9	7.6	6.2	6.1
Perceived health status						
Excellent, good	4.2	5.3	3.7	8.4	5.4	4.9
Fair, poor	24.6	27.3	21.6	32.5	23.3	31.1
WORK LOSS[1]						
All currently employed persons	4.8	7.7	4.4	7.8	4.3	5.7
Family income						
Under $10,000	6.2	7.7	5.5	*7.8	*6.3	6.4
$10,000 or more	4.6	8.1	4.1	8.0	*3.4	5.2
Perceived health status						
Excellent, good	3.9	6.3	3.2	6.3	*3.5	4.6
Fair, poor	14.7	15.0	12.5	*16.9	*15.7	17.6

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

bed because of health problems compared with about 9 days by black persons, again the group reporting the next greatest number of days. The large numbers (relative to other ethnic or racial groups) of restricted activity and bed disability days among Puerto Ricans are somewhat accounted for by high rates of disability among Puerto Rican women. For example, Puerto Rican women reported 82 percent more bed disability days than did Puerto Rican men. In contrast, Mexican Americans as a group had the smallest number of restricted activity days (15.3 days per person) of any racial or ethnic group. The lower average estimate of 6.1 bed days per person among Mexican Americans, however, may be the result of sampling variation. Although Mexican Americans as a group apparently experienced the fewest disability days, there was a noticeable increase in days of disability among elderly Mexican Americans whose rate more closely resembled the rate for elderly Puerto Ricans.

Overall, about 5 days are lost from work each year by all currently employed persons (table 12). Puerto Rican and black persons had somewhat higher rates of work loss than all other Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons. Women tend to have slightly more work-loss days because of health reasons than do men; among Puerto Ricans, the work-loss rate for females was 1.5 times that of males (9.8 compared with 6.7 days). Regardless of race or ethnicity, persons reported in fair or poor health experienced significantly greater work loss than persons whose health was assessed as excellent or good—about 2.5 to 4 times as many days, on the average.

Activity limitation due to chronic conditions

Whereas the NHIS disability day estimates are designed to measure temporary reduction of usual activities caused by short-term health problems, the NHIS limitation of activity concept identifies long-term reduction in activity from an impairment or a chronic disease. Data presented in this section identify the population by two limitation categories:

- Persons limited in major activity, including those unable to carry on their usual activity, whether it is working, keeping house, or going to school, and those restricted in the amount or kind of major activity for their age-sex group.

- Persons limited in any activity, in addition to including limitations in one's major activity, includes restriction of other activities, such as recreational, civic, church, or other leisure time activities.

On the average, chronic conditions or impairments limit one in seven Americans in some of the activities other persons their age can do (table 13).

Estimates of persons limited by age group are more meaningful, however, as the proportion of the population with some kind of activity limitation increases so substantially with age. Specifically, about 4 percent of all children compared with about 45 percent of elderly persons reported some limitation. About one-half of the children who had a limitation, were, in fact, limited in their main activity, that is, either in school or in play (table 14). Among limited adults, over three-fourths reported a limitation in their major activity. A far greater proportion of persons with family incomes below $10,000 per year were limited in their major activity than were persons with a higher family income. Education of family head is also inversely related to the proportion of the population with an activity limitation.

The Cuban American population compared with most other groups had the greatest proportion of persons (17 percent) with some kind of an activity limitation due to a chronic condition (table L). However, this finding results from the large number of elderly Cuban Americans. After age-adjustment, Puerto Rican and black persons had the highest proportions with an activity limitation (table M). White and all other Hispanic persons, in contrast, were proportionately equivalent with respect to activity limitations due to chronic conditions (about 14 percent).

Cuban American and black persons had the highest proportions of people limited in their major activity due to a chronic condition. When these estimates were age adjusted, however, Puerto Rican and black people had the greatest proportion of persons who were limited in their major activity (about 15 percent). After adjusting for the age differentials, the proportion of Cuban Americans with a major activity limitation instead resembled the rates for white and other Hispanic persons.

Table L. Percent of persons with activity limitation due to chronic conditions by race, Hispanic origin, degree of limitation, family income, and education of family head: United States, 1978–80

Activity limitation, family income, and education of family head	Non-Hispanic		Specified Hispanic			
	White	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
			Percent			
ALL LIMITATIONS						
All persons	14.7	15.3	9.5	14.8	17.0	10.3
Family income						
Under $10,000	26.9	21.2	13.0	21.0	26.8	14.7
$10,000 or more	10.6	8.7	6.9	8.0	12.0	8.0
Education of family head						
Under 9 years	30.4	27.0	11.8	19.8	22.5	14.7
9–11 years	17.4	13.7	7.6	13.7	17.5	11.5
12 years or more	11.0	9.0	7.4	10.6	12.1	8.6
LIMITED IN MAJOR ACTIVITY						
All persons	10.8	12.4	7.1	10.8	13.6	7.3
Family income						
Under $10,000	22.0	17.8	10.3	16.2	22.0	10.9
$10,000 or more	7.1	6.4	4.9	4.9	9.5	5.2
Education of family head						
Under 9 years	25.6	23.1	9.5	15.6	17.9	10.8
9–11 years	13.5	11.1	5.5	10.6	16.8	7.2
12 years or more	7.4	6.7	4.8	6.4	9.0	6.0

Table M. Percent of persons with activity limitation due to chronic conditions by unadjusted and age-adjusted degree of limitation, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1978–80

Race and Hispanic origin	Unadjusted		Age-adjusted[1]	
	All limitations	Limited in major activity	All limitations	Limited in major activity
	Percent			
Non-Hispanic				
White	14.7	10.8	14.1	10.3
Black	15.3	12.4	18.0	14.8
Specified Hispanic				
Mexican American	9.5	7.1	14.3	11.4
Puerto Rican	14.8	10.8	19.2	15.5
Cuban American	17.0	13.6	14.1	10.9
Other Hispanic	10.3	7.3	13.3	10.0

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of July 1, 1979.

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Table 1. Number of physician visits per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes	Number of physician visits per person per year								
All ages[3]	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.7	6.0	6.2	4.8
Under 17 years	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.8	5.8	3.9	3.9
17–44 years	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.6	5.7	5.6	4.6
45–64 years	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	7.1	6.0	7.1
65 years and over	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	8.2	9.1	*6.6	10.8	6.2
Male									
All ages	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.1	3.7
Under 17 years	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.8	4.1	3.6
17–44 years	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	4.1	4.1	3.0
45–64 years	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	7.1	3.9	4.7
65 years and over	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.3	8.9	9.8	*6.9	11.3	8.1
Female									
All ages	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.4	7.0	7.1	5.9
Under 17 years	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	6.8	3.7	4.2
17–44 years	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.8	7.1	6.9	5.9
45–64 years	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.6	7.0	6.4	7.1	7.4	8.9
65 years and over	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.5	*6.2	10.6	4.9
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.1	6.6	6.7	5.5
Under 17 years	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.6	2.6	5.5	*3.6	4.6
17–44 years	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	4.7	3.6	6.6	6.3	5.4
45–64 years	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.9	8.0	7.3	9.3	8.3	8.4
65 years and over	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.2	8.1	9.7	*9.0	7.7	*5.0
$10,000 or more									
All ages	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.6	5.4	6.2	4.5
Under 17 years	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	6.6	4.4	3.5
17–44 years	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.9	5.5	4.2
45–64 years	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.3	6.8
65 years and over	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.4	10.9	8.3	*1.5	18.5	*7.4
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.4	6.1	6.7	4.9
Under 17 years	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.1	4.9	*4.2	*2.6
17–44 years	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.9	5.4	5.1	4.8
45–64 years	5.4	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.4	5.6	8.8	8.5	6.1
65 years and over	6.2	6.1	5.9	7.0	9.8	9.0	*9.9	8.9	8.4
9–11 years									
All ages	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.5	7.2	5.3	5.1
Under 17 years	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	2.6	6.8	*4.2	5.4
17–44 years	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.6	3.5	7.7	*4.8	4.2
45–64 years	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.2	*7.0	*7.2	*7.1
65 years and over	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.8	8.1	*18.4	*-	*4.4	*5.2
12 years or more									
All ages	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.3	5.3	6.1	4.8
Under 17 years	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	6.1	3.5	3.9
17–44 years	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.6
45–64 years	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	7.6
65 years and over	6.7	6.6	6.7	5.1	8.7	*7.3	*1.5	14.1	*4.2

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 1. Number of physician visits per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Number of physician visits per person per year								
All ages	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.9	4.7	5.0	4.0
Under 17 years	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	5.1	3.6	3.7
17–44 years	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.7	[illegible]	3.6
45–64 years	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.9	5.9
65 years and over	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.5	*4.3	9.2	4.9
Fair or poor									
All ages	10.3	10.4	10.6	9.3	10.1	9.3	10.9	13.4	11.3
Under 17 years	11.7	12.2	14.1	7.8	8.3	7.5	10.7	*18.0	*7.7
17–44 years	10.9	11.0	11.4	9.9	9.5	8.2	9.8	11.6	13.7
45–64 years	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.7	11.2	10.7	13.4	12.7	10.9
65 years and over	9.5	9.5	9.6	8.9	11.5	12.1	*10.2	15.3	*8.6

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures I–IV.

Table 2. Number of physician visits per person per year for persons with 1 or more visits by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes	Number of physician visits per year for persons with 1 or more visits								
All ages[3]	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	7.8	8.5	6.6
Under 17 years	5.6	5.6	5.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	7.4	5.3	5.0
17–44 years	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	5.9	7.6	7.8	6.6
45–64 years	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.8	8.6	8.2	9.5	8.7	9.9
65 years and over	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.7	10.3	11.8	*7.8	13.3	7.5
Male									
All ages	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.8	7.3	5.4
Under 17 years	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	6.1	5.6	4.6
17–44 years	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.7	6.2	6.2	5.1
45–64 years	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	10.6	6.0	7.1
65 years and over	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.6	11.7	13.9	*8.5	13.8	9.7
Female									
All ages	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.2	6.5	8.6	9.4	7.5
Under 17 years	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.4	5.5	4.5	8.7	5.0	5.4
17–44 years	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.7	8.6	9.0	7.4
45–64 years	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.3	9.4	8.9	8.5	10.4	11.8
65 years and over	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.4	10.3	*7.3	12.9	6.1
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.5	8.3	8.7	7.6
Under 17 years	5.6	5.6	6.0	4.8	5.2	4.4	6.6	*4.9	5.8
17–44 years	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.1	5.9	8.8	8.4	7.8
45–64 years	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.0	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.4	11.6
65 years and over	8.2	8.1	7.9	9.3	10.0	12.4	*10.9	9.1	*6.3
$10,000 and over									
All ages	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.6	7.2	8.3	6.1
Under 17 years	5.7	5.7	5.8	4.3	5.2	4.7	8.9	5.6	4.5
17–44 years	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	7.4	6.0
45–64 years	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.3	9.5
65 years and over	8.3	8.1	8.2	6.8	13.0	10.2	*1.9	22.2	*8.4
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.9	8.3	9.7	7.2
Under 17 years	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.9	6.5	*6.5	*3.6
17–44 years	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.3	7.8	8.3	7.9
45–64 years	7.5	7.4	7.2	8.1	9.4	8.5	11.9	12.7	8.9
65 years and over	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.9	11.0	11.7	*12.3	10.3	10.4
9–11 years									
All ages	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.8	5.7	9.7	7.3	6.8
Under 17 years	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.8	4.3	8.8	*6.6	6.5
17–44 years	6.5	6.5	6.2	7.3	6.8	5.5	10.7	*6.5	6.2
45–64 years	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.2	8.7	8.5	*9.1	*9.5	*9.5
65 years and over	7.9	7.8	7.6	10.2	10.3	*22.1	*-	*6.3	*6.3
12 years or more									
All ages	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	8.1	6.4
Under 17 years	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.0	7.3	4.5	4.9
17–44 years	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.9	6.3
45–64 years	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.2	7.1	6.8	7.2	10.5
65 years and over	8.4	8.3	8.4	6.8	10.5	*9.0	*1.6	17.2	*5.0

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 2. Number of physician visits per person per year for persons with 1 or more visits by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Number of physician visits per year for persons with 1 or more visits								
All ages	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.8	6.4	7.0	5.6
Under 17 years	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	4.1	6.6	4.9	4.7
17–44 years	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	6.5	7.1	5.3
45–64 years	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	6.0	8.8
65 years and over	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	8.3	9.5	*5.8	11.9	6.0
Fair or poor									
All ages	12.2	12.2	12.4	11.4	12.0	11.5	12.6	14.8	13.0
Under 17 years	13.9	14.4	15.9	10.2	10.3	9.8	13.0	*18.0	*9.6
17–44 years	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.0	11.6	10.5	11.4	13.0	16.0
45–64 years	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.5	13.0	12.6	15.2	14.3	12.7
65 years and over	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.8	13.1	13.9	*10.2	16.7	*10.0

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures I–IV.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All persons				Non-Hispanic				Specified Hispanic			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	All races[1–3]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	All Hispanic[1,2,4]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
						Percent distribution						
SEX AND AGE												
Both sexes												
All ages[5]	100.0	58.6	16.5	23.8	100.0	58.9	16.6	23.5	100.0	54.6	14.8	28.1
Under 17 years	100.0	58.5	17.6	22.6	100.0	58.9	17.8	22.1	100.0	54.2	14.8	28.2
17–44 years	100.0	55.8	18.1	24.9	100.0	56.1	18.3	24.5	100.0	52.1	16.0	29.3
45–64 years	100.0	59.0	14.8	25.3	100.0	59.1	14.9	25.1	100.0	57.1	12.6	28.3
65 years and over	100.0	69.1	10.6	19.7	100.0	69.0	10.7	19.8	100.0	72.5	9.2	16.8
Male												
All ages	100.0	53.1	17.3	28.3	100.0	53.4	17.4	28.0	100.0	48.2	15.4	33.3
Under 17 years	100.0	58.4	17.9	22.4	100.0	58.9	18.1	21.8	100.0	53.7	15.3	28.2
17–44 years	100.0	46.2	19.2	33.1	100.0	46.5	19.4	32.7	100.0	41.5	16.4	38.2
45–64 years	100.0	54.5	15.2	29.2	100.0	54.7	15.3	28.9	100.0	49.0	13.9	34.6
65 years and over	100.0	65.3	11.1	23.0	100.0	65.2	11.1	23.1	100.0	68.6	9.7	20.4
Female												
All ages	100.0	63.8	15.8	19.5	100.0	64.0	15.9	19.3	100.0	60.6	14.2	23.3
Under 17 years	100.0	58.5	17.3	22.8	100.0	58.9	17.6	22.3	100.0	54.7	14.3	28.3
17–44 years	100.0	65.0	17.1	17.1	100.0	65.2	17.2	16.8	100.0	61.7	15.6	21.2
45–64 years	100.0	63.1	14.5	21.7	100.0	63.0	14.6	21.6	100.0	64.3	11.4	22.7
65 years and over	100.0	71.7	10.3	17.3	100.0	71.6	10.4	17.4	100.0	75.5	8.9	14.0
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE												
Under $10,000												
All ages	100.0	61.8	14.0	23.1	100.0	62.3	14.0	22.7	100.0	57.0	13.4	27.0
Under 17 years	100.0	58.5	15.5	24.2	100.0	59.0	15.7	23.7	100.0	55.5	13.9	27.0
17–44 years	100.0	58.8	16.5	23.7	100.0	59.5	16.6	23.0	100.0	53.8	15.0	28.6
45–64 years	100.0	62.6	11.8	24.9	100.0	62.7	12.0	24.6	100.0	61.1	9.5	27.9
65 years and over	100.0	69.6	10.0	19.9	100.0	69.4	10.0	20.1	100.0	74.4	8.6	15.8
$10,000 or more												
All ages	100.0	57.9	17.7	23.6	100.0	58.1	17.8	23.3	100.0	53.8	16.2	28.4
Under 17 years	100.0	58.9	18.4	21.7	100.0	59.3	18.6	21.2	100.0	53.9	16.0	28.6
17–44 years	100.0	55.5	18.8	24.8	100.0	55.7	18.9	24.6	100.0	51.8	17.1	29.1
45–64 years	100.0	58.5	16.0	24.8	100.0	58.6	16.1	24.7	100.0	56.6	14.2	28.2
65 years and over	100.0	69.5	11.5	18.5	100.0	69.4	11.5	18.6	100.0	73.2	10.6	15.2

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All persons				Non-Hispanic				Specified Hispanic			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	All races[1–3]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	All Hispanic[1,2,4]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE												
Under 9 years						Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	57.1	13.1	28.0	100.0	58.3	13.1	27.1	100.0	49.9	13.1	33.4
Under 17 years	100.0	48.8	15.0	33.6	100.0	49.2	15.5	33.1	100.0	47.5	13.3	35.4
17–44 years	100.0	49.3	15.5	32.5	100.0	50.6	15.9	31.4	100.0	45.0	14.1	36.3
45–64 years	100.0	59.9	12.4	26.7	100.0	60.2	12.5	26.4	100.0	57.3	11.5	29.0
65 years and over	100.0	69.0	10.0	20.4	100.0	68.9	10.0	20.5	100.0	72.0	9.5	17.7
9–11 years												
All ages	100.0	57.7	15.3	25.8	100.0	58.0	15.4	25.6	100.0	54.4	14.9	28.9
Under 17 years	100.0	55.4	16.6	26.7	100.0	55.5	16.9	26.4	100.0	54.2	14.1	29.2
17–44 years	100.0	55.3	16.7	26.6	100.0	55.5	16.8	26.4	100.0	52.7	16.4	29.1
45–64 years	100.0	59.6	13.8	25.8	100.0	59.8	13.8	25.7	100.0	56.0	13.7	29.6
65 years and over	100.0	68.6	10.2	20.7	100.0	68.5	10.4	20.7	100.0	75.4	*4.6	*18.5
12 years or more												
All ages	100.0	59.3	17.7	22.2	100.0	59.3	17.7	22.2	100.0	58.7	16.6	23.5
Under 17 years	100.0	61.1	18.4	19.5	100.0	61.1	18.5	19.4	100.0	60.2	16.9	21.4
17–44 years	100.0	57.0	18.2	23.5	100.0	57.0	18.9	23.4	100.0	56.8	17.5	24.5
45–64 years	100.0	58.7	16.0	24.5	100.0	58.7	16.1	24.5	100.0	58.8	13.4	26.7
65 years and over	100.0	69.4	11.5	18.5	100.0	69.4	11.4	18.6	100.0	72.4	12.2	15.3
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE												
Excellent or good												
All ages	100.0	55.9	17.6	25.4	100.0	56.3	17.7	25.0	100.0	51.2	15.6	30.7
Under 17 years	100.0	57.7	18.0	23.0	100.0	58.1	18.2	22.5	100.0	52.8	15.4	29.1
17–44 years	100.0	54.2	18.8	26.0	100.0	54.5	18.9	25.5	100.0	49.3	16.5	31.5
45–64 years	100.0	53.7	16.6	28.8	100.0	53.9	16.7	28.5	100.0	48.6	14.6	35.0
65 years and over	100.0	63.7	12.1	23.5	100.0	63.6	12.1	23.5	100.0	65.7	10.8	21.5
Fair or poor												
All ages	100.0	77.4	9.3	12.6	100.0	77.5	9.2	12.6	100.0	75.5	9.7	13.3
Under 17 years	100.0	75.8	10.0	12.6	100.0	76.1	10.4	12.1	100.0	73.6	7.7	18.0
17–44 years	100.0	73.8	11.5	13.7	100.0	74.2	11.4	13.5	100.0	70.2	12.9	15.2
45–64 years	100.0	77.9	8.7	12.8	100.0	77.8	8.7	12.9	100.0	80.4	7.5	11.0
65 years and over	100.0	81.1	7.3	11.2	100.0	80.9	7.4	11.3	100.0	83.8	6.8	9.0

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	White non-Hispanic				Black non-Hispanic				Mexican American			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
	Percent distribution											
SEX AND AGE												
Both sexes												
All ages[5]	100.0	59.1	16.7	23.3	100.0	58.7	15.7	23.8	100.0	49.8	14.3	33.1
Under 17 years	100.0	59.9	18.0	21.0	100.0	53.9	17.0	27.2	100.0	47.9	14.5	34.6
17–44 years	100.0	56.0	18.5	24.7	100.0	58.4	17.1	22.5	100.0	48.6	15.1	33.2
45–64 years	100.0	58.6	15.1	25.4	100.0	63.7	13.2	21.7	100.0	53.5	12.6	32.0
65 years and over	100.0	68.8	10.9	19.7	100.0	71.1	8.4	19.4	100.0	70.5	8.1	19.9
Male												
All ages	100.0	53.8	17.5	27.8	100.0	51.9	17.0	28.9	100.0	43.6	14.4	38.4
Under 17 years	100.0	60.0	18.3	20.6	100.0	52.9	17.4	27.9	100.0	47.8	14.7	34.2
17–44 years	100.0	46.7	19.4	32.8	100.0	45.9	19.5	31.5	100.0	38.3	15.1	42.3
45–64 years	100.0	54.6	15.5	29.0	100.0	57.4	13.6	27.1	100.0	45.3	12.9	39.4
65 years and over	100.0	65.1	11.3	23.0	100.0	66.0	9.2	23.5	100.0	65.1	*7.9	25.4
Female												
All ages	100.0	64.0	16.1	19.1	100.0	64.6	14.6	19.3	100.0	55.9	14.2	27.8
Under 17 years	100.0	59.8	17.8	21.3	100.0	54.9	16.6	26.4	100.0	47.9	14.3	34.9
17–44 years	100.0	64.9	17.6	16.9	100.0	68.3	15.2	15.3	100.0	58.6	15.2	24.5
45–64 years	100.0	62.4	14.8	22.1	100.0	69.0	12.9	17.1	100.0	61.4	12.3	24.8
65 years and over	100.0	71.4	10.6	17.5	100.0	74.8	7.8	16.4	100.0	75.2	*8.3	15.2
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE												
Under $10,000												
All ages	100.0	62.8	13.9	22.5	100.0	61.2	14.2	23.2	100.0	50.9	13.0	32.6
Under 17 years	100.0	60.9	15.9	21.7	100.0	[illegible]	15.3	27.4	100.0	47.6	12.8	35.1
17–44 years	100.0	59.3	16.8	23.3	100.0	[illegible]	16.2	21.7	100.0	49.0	14.8	32.4
45–64 years	100.0	61.6	12.1	25.7	100.0	67.5	11.6	19.9	100.0	56.9	9.1	32.7
65 years and over	100.0	69.1	10.3	20.2	100.0	72.7	7.6	18.8	100.0	71.3	7.9	19.1
$10,000 or more												
All ages	100.0	58.2	17.8	23.3	100.0	57.8	18.0	22.9	100.0	50.2	15.4	32.6
Under 17 years	100.0	60.0	18.5	20.6	100.0	53.1	19.7	25.6	100.0	48.9	16.0	33.6
17–44 years	100.0	55.6	19.0	24.7	100.0	58.7	18.3	21.6	100.0	49.4	15.5	33.0
45–64 years	100.0	58.4	16.1	24.8	100.0	62.3	15.1	21.6	100.0	53.5	14.7	30.4
65 years and over	100.0	69.5	11.6	18.5	100.0	70.5	9.7	19.5	100.0	75.4	*6.2	*18.5

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	White non-Hispanic				Black non-Hispanic				Mexican American			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE												
Under 9 years						Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	58.6	13.2	27.0	100.0	57.9	12.9	27.2	100.0	46.1	12.7	37.2
Under 17 years	100.0	50.2	16.0	31.8	100.0	47.5	14.8	35.3	100.0	42.3	12.7	40.7
17–44 years	100.0	50.0	16.2	32.0	100.0	52.6	14.7	29.3	100.0	42.3	13.7	39.2
45–64 years	100.0	59.2	12.5	27.5	100.0	64.3	12.5	22.1	100.0	55.3	12.0	30.5
65 years and over	100.0	68.3	10.3	20.8	100.0	72.9	7.7	18.3	100.0	70.4	7.8	20.4
9–11 years												
All ages	100.0	58.2	15.5	25.5	100.0	57.4	15.1	25.7	100.0	49.0	15.0	33.9
Under 17 years	100.0	56.0	17.4	25.4	100.0	54.1	15.6	28.8	100.0	47.3	14.6	35.7
17–44 years	100.0	55.2	17.0	26.8	100.0	56.9	16.5	24.4	100.0	49.3	16.3	32.1
45–64 years	100.0	59.2	13.9	26.2	100.0	63.6	12.2	22.7	100.0	48.6	13.0	37.0
65 years and over	100.0	68.3	10.6	20.7	100.0	71.1	8.1	19.6	100.0	83.3	*	*16.7
12 years or more												
All ages	100.0	59.4	17.7	22.2	100.0	59.7	17.9	20.9	100.0	55.2	16.5	27.0
Under 17 years	100.0	61.9	18.4	18.9	100.0	56.4	19.0	22.8	100.0	55.4	17.1	25.9
17–44 years	100.0	56.7	18.9	23.7	100.0	60.9	18.2	19.4	100.0	55.1	16.5	27.1
45–64 years	100.0	58.5	16.2	24.6	100.0	63.2	14.8	20.7	100.0	52.7	14.5	32.3
65 years and over	100.0	69.5	11.5	18.4	100.0	65.9	11.6	21.7	100.0	67.6	*13.5	*21.6
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE												
Excellent or good												
All ages	100.0	56.6	17.8	24.8	100.0	54.9	17.1	26.1	100.0	46.4	14.9	35.7
Under 17 years	100.0	59.2	18.4	21.4	100.0	53.0	17.4	27.8	100.0	46.6	14.9	35.5
17–44 years	100.0	54.5	19.0	25.6	100.0	55.7	18.2	24.1	100.0	46.2	15.3	35.3
45–64 years	100.0	54.0	16.7	28.5	100.0	54.3	16.1	27.8	100.0	44.1	13.9	39.8
65 years and over	100.0	63.6	12.3	23.4	100.0	63.7	9.8	25.0	100.0	59.0	10.4	27.1
Fair or poor												
All ages	100.0	78.1	9.1	12.3	100.0	75.5	9.7	13.6	100.0	72.2	10.3	16.4
Under 17 years	100.0	79.9	9.7	9.2	100.0	66.3	12.4	19.5	100.0	69.7	*8.6	19.7
17–44 years	100.0	74.7	11.2	13.5	100.0	73.2	11.6	13.5	100.0	66.7	13.0	18.7
45–64 years	100.0	77.6	8.8	13.1	100.0	79.2	8.4	11.8	100.0	77.6	8.9	12.7
65 years and over	100.0	81.2	7.5	11.0	100.0	79.6	6.7	12.9	100.0	82.7	*5.5	11.8

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Puerto Rican				Cuban American				Other Hispanic			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
	Percent distribution											
SEX AND AGE												
Both sexes												
All ages[5]	100.0	63.4	14.5	20.4	100.0	61.5	13.8	23.3	100.0	57.9	16.5	23.9
Under 17 years	100.0	66.9	12.9	18.0	100.0	59.1	15.2	23.9	100.0	61.6	17.5	19.4
17–44 years	100.0	60.7	16.1	21.4	100.0	58.4	16.3	24.3	100.0	53.0	17.9	27.1
45–64 years	100.0	63.5	12.4	22.9	100.0	58.4	12.5	27.2	100.0	61.6	11.3	25.0
65 years and over	100.0	71.9	*12.3	*15.8	100.0	76.6	7.6	14.2	100.0	71.5	12.5	15.3
Male												
All ages	100.0	55.8	16.5	25.8	100.0	55.1	15.5	27.4	100.0	51.4	17.2	28.9
Under 17 years	100.0	65.0	14.4	19.4	100.0	53.8	18.9	24.5	100.0	62.2	17.4	18.3
17–44 years	100.0	49.9	18.0	29.2	100.0	51.8	16.7	30.2	100.0	41.4	18.7	37.0
45–64 years	100.0	51.9	15.8	30.8	100.0	52.0	14.4	32.0	100.0	53.7	13.2	30.5
65 years and over	100.0	61.5	*15.4	*19.2	100.0	72.7	*10.4	*15.6	100.0	73.2	*12.5	*14.3
Female												
All ages	100.0	70.5	12.6	15.3	100.0	66.3	12.4	20.3	100.0	63.6	15.8	19.5
Under 17 years	100.0	68.8	11.7	16.6	100.0	63.7	12.1	23.4	100.0	61.0	17.5	20.5
17–44 years	100.0	70.1	14.5	14.6	100.0	63.8	15.7	19.4	100.0	62.9	17.2	18.9
45–64 years	100.0	74.4	*9.0	15.8	100.0	62.8	11.7	23.9	100.0	67.9	10.3	20.5
65 years and over	100.0	78.1	*9.4	*12.5	100.0	79.2	*6.7	13.3	100.0	71.6	*12.5	15.9
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE												
Under $10,000												
All ages	100.0	68.3	12.5	17.5	100.0	65.1	13.7	20.5	100.0	59.4	16.2	24.5
Under 17 years	100.0	71.0	13.5	13.0	100.0	52.8	19.4	26.4	100.0	63.4	17.4	18.5
17–44 years	100.0	64.4	13.5	20.6	100.0	61.2	16.5	22.3	100.0	53.1	16.6	28.9
45–64 years	100.0	71.6	*6.3	22.1	100.0	60.6	*12.1	23.2	100.0	65.9	*8.1	25.2
65 years and over	100.0	77.5	*10.0	*12.5	100.0	79.0	*8.4	11.8	100.0	73.5	*8.3	*16.7
$10,000 or more												
All ages	100.0	58.0	17.4	23.4	100.0	60.3	15.5	23.6	100.0	57.5	17.4	23.4
Under 17 years	100.0	62.1	12.5	24.1	100.0	63.2	15.4	20.6	100.0	60.7	17.8	20.0
17–44 years	100.0	55.9	20.4	22.7	100.0	58.2	18.0	23.1	100.0	53.3	19.0	25.9
45–64 years	100.0	58.1	17.1	24.8	100.0	55.6	14.2	30.2	100.0	61.8	12.0	25.5
65 years and over	100.0	*63.6	*18.2	*18.2	100.0	75.0	*6.7	*16.7	100.0	69.6	*17.9	*10.7

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Puerto Rican				Cuban American				Other Hispanic			
		Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit				Time interval since last physician visit		
	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more	Total[1,2]	Under 6 months	6–11 months	1 year or more
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE												
Under 9 years						Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	60.2	14.2	22.8	100.0	60.6	11.9	25.8	100.0	55.1	12.8	29.5
Under 17 years	100.0	62.3	15.0	20.2	100.0	61.1	*7.4	27.8	100.0	59.5	13.5	25.7
17–44 years	100.0	54.5	16.1	25.1	100.0	51.0	15.0	33.0	100.0	47.6	13.4	35.0
45–64 years	100.0	65.0	*9.2	24.2	100.0	56.8	*11.1	29.6	100.0	58.0	*11.6	29.5
65 years and over	100.0	75.0	*8.3	*16.7	100.0	77.9	*11.8	*8.8	100.0	72.4	*10.3	*15.5
9–11 years												
All ages	100.0	61.9	13.9	22.9	100.0	58.7	14.7	26.6	100.0	61.1	14.7	22.7
Under 17 years	100.0	67.8	10.2	19.8	100.0	*42.9	*14.3	*46.4	100.0	64.7	18.8	16.5
17–44 years	100.0	59.1	15.5	25.0	100.0	59.6	*17.5	*19.3	100.0	54.0	15.5	27.6
45–64 years	100.0	56.4	*20.5	*23.1	100.0	63.2	*15.8	*21.1	100.0	70.6	*5.9	*23.5
65 years and over	100.0	*50.0	*33.3	*16.7	100.0	70.0	*5.0	*25.0	100.0	82.4	*-	*17.6
12 years or more												
All ages	100.0	66.8	15.2	17.0	100.0	62.1	15.0	21.7	100.0	58.1	18.1	22.4
Under 17 years	100.0	71.7	13.6	14.1	100.0	62.2	17.5	18.2	100.0	61.6	18.4	18.2
17–44 years	100.0	64.9	16.6	17.6	100.0	60.3	17.0	21.8	100.0	54.3	19.4	25.1
45–64 years	100.0	65.5	*11.9	21.4	100.0	58.3	13.1	27.4	100.0	61.9	12.7	23.4
65 years and over	100.0	*75.0	*16.7	*16.7	100.0	79.2	*5.2	*15.6	100.0	67.7	*18.5	*13.8
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE												
Excellent or good												
All ages	100.0	59.9	15.7	22.7	100.0	56.5	15.7	26.8	100.0	55.1	17.4	25.7
Under 17 years	100.0	65.2	14.1	18.8	100.0	59.2	15.6	24.8	100.0	60.2	18.1	20.0
17–44 years	100.0	57.4	16.7	24.2	100.0	54.9	18.0	26.6	100.0	50.8	18.4	28.9
45–64 years	100.0	53.3	15.8	30.3	100.0	48.4	15.6	33.8	100.0	55.8	13.1	29.3
65 years and over	100.0	62.9	*17.1	*20.0	100.0	72.0	*8.8	18.4	100.0	67.7	*12.1	19.2
Fair or poor												
All ages	100.0	77.2	10.0	11.5	100.0	85.6	*5.1	8.2	100.0	79.3	9.7	9.7
Under 17 years	100.0	79.5	*4.1	*13.7	100.0	*83.3	*16.7	*-	100.0	85.7	*6.1	*10.2
17–44 years	100.0	73.0	14.0	11.5	100.0	81.5	*5.6	*11.1	100.0	73.1	13.4	11.2
45–64 years	100.0	80.4	*7.2	*11.3	100.0	87.5	*4.2	*6.9	100.0	82.8	*4.3	*9.7
65 years and over	100.0	86.4	*4.5	*4.5	100.0	87.3	*4.8	*6.3	100.0	81.4	*14.0	*4.7

[1]Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
[2]Includes unknown interval since last physician visit.
[3]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[4]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[5]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures XI and XII.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All persons					Non-Hispanic					Specified Hispanic				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	All races[1–3]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	All Hispanic[1,2,4]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
	Percent distribution														
SEX AND AGE															
Both sexes															
All ages 4 years and over[5]	100.0	52.6	27.7	14.4	4.0	100.0	53.4	27.4	14.6	3.4	100.0	40.4	32.7	12.4	12.3
4–16 years	100.0	62.4	21.5	2.0	12.9	100.0	63.8	21.2	2.0	11.9	100.0	45.5	25.7	2.1	25.3
17–44 years	100.0	54.4	32.6	9.5	1.9	100.0	55.6	32.3	9.3	1.4	100.0	39.6	36.7	12.8	8.5
45–64 years	100.0	49.1	27.2	21.9	0.7	100.0	49.6	26.8	21.9	0.5	100.0	38.8	33.9	20.1	4.5
65 years and over	100.0	32.6	21.8	43.8	0.6	100.0	32.8	21.7	44.0	0.5	100.0	27.5	27.4	37.6	4.7
Male															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	50.8	28.6	14.7	4.4	100.0	51.7	28.3	14.7	3.8	100.0	37.9	32.4	13.2	13.8
4–16 years	100.0	61.2	22.4	2.2	13.1	100.0	62.6	22.0	2.2	12.0	100.0	44.8	26.1	1.9	25.5
17–44 years	100.0	51.1	33.6	11.2	2.3	100.0	52.3	33.4	10.9	1.7	100.0	35.1	36.5	15.1	10.3
45–64 years	100.0	47.8	27.8	22.1	0.8	100.0	48.3	27.5	22.2	0.6	100.0	36.8	33.1	21.1	5.6
65 years and over	100.0	31.3	22.2	44.6	0.8	100.0	31.3	22.1	44.9	0.6	100.0	29.6	25.8	35.5	6.3
Female															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	54.2	26.9	14.2	3.6	100.0	54.9	26.5	14.4	3.0	100.0	42.7	32.9	11.7	11.0
4–16 years	100.0	63.5	20.7	1.8	12.7	100.0	65.0	20.3	1.8	11.7	100.0	46.3	25.4	2.3	25.1
17–44 years	100.0	57.6	31.7	8.0	1.5	100.0	58.7	31.2	7.8	1.1	100.0	43.6	36.9	10.8	6.9
45–64 years	100.0	50.2	26.6	21.6	0.5	100.0	50.7	26.2	21.8	0.4	100.0	40.5	34.5	19.2	3.6
65 years and over	100.0	33.6	21.6	43.2	0.5	100.0	33.8	21.4	43.4	0.4	100.0	26.1	28.7	39.2	3.5
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE															
Under $10,000															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	38.3	30.6	24.5	5.7	100.0	38.6	30.4	25.4	4.7	100.0	34.6	33.1	15.1	15.6
4–16 years	100.0	47.6	27.9	3.3	20.2	100.0	48.6	28.3	3.4	18.8	100.0	41.3	25.6	2.6	29.0
17–44 years	100.0	45.1	37.2	12.9	3.6	100.0	46.6	37.1	12.6	2.5	100.0	33.7	38.1	14.9	11.7
45–64 years	100.0	31.9	30.2	35.7	1.3	100.0	32.0	30.0	36.5	0.8	100.0	31.6	34.0	26.2	7.0
65 years and over	100.0	24.7	22.6	51.2	0.7	100.0	24.8	22.3	51.6	0.6	100.0	22.2	29.2	40.9	5.5
$10,000 or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	59.0	26.7	10.1	3.1	100.0	59.8	26.3	10.1	2.7	100.0	45.1	32.7	10.4	10.2
4–16 years	100.0	67.7	19.5	1.6	10.2	100.0	68.9	19.1	1.6	9.4	100.0	49.8	25.8	1.8	21.8
17–44 years	100.0	58.0	31.2	8.4	1.2	100.0	58.9	30.9	8.2	0.9	100.0	43.2	36.5	11.9	6.4
45–64 years	100.0	55.0	26.2	17.4	0.4	100.0	55.4	25.9	17.4	0.3	100.0	44.9	33.5	16.4	3.5
65 years and over	100.0	46.0	20.6	31.9	0.4	100.0	46.2	20.4	31.9	0.3	100.0	36.9	26.3	31.3	*3.5

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All persons					Non-Hispanic					Specified Hispanic				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	All races[1–3]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	All Hispanic[1,2,4]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE															
Under 9 years									Percent distribution						
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	30.4	29.3	31.1	7.8	100.0	30.6	28.9	33.5	5.7	100.0	29.5	31.8	15.9	20.5
4–16 years	100.0	40.5	28.7	4.2	25.3	100.0	42.2	29.1	4.7	22.8	100.0	34.5	27.0	2.5	34.3
17–44 years	100.0	34.5	36.4	18.4	8.3	100.0	36.5	36.9	19.0	5.4	100.0	27.5	34.8	16.1	18.7
45–64 years	100.0	29.6	30.3	37.3	1.8	100.0	29.6	29.9	38.4	1.2	100.0	29.9	33.9	26.4	8.1
65 years and over	100.0	20.3	21.8	55.9	1.1	100.0	20.3	21.5	56.5	0.9	100.0	20.8	29.0	40.6	7.1
9–11 years															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	42.4	31.6	19.2	5.5	100.0	42.5	31.3	19.7	5.2	100.0	40.4	35.5	12.4	10.5
4–16 years	100.0	51.4	26.7	3.0	17.7	100.0	51.8	26.8	3.0	17.1	100.0	47.2	26.2	2.5	23.2
17–44 years	100.0	42.9	37.6	15.0	2.6	100.0	43.5	37.3	15.1	2.4	100.0	37.2	41.3	14.7	5.3
45–64 years	100.0	38.3	30.5	29.6	0.5	100.0	38.3	30.2	30.0	0.4	100.0	38.7	37.0	20.1	*2.8
65 years and over	100.0	29.7	22.8	46.2	*0.3	100.0	29.7	22.8	46.2	*0.3	100.0	29.2	24.6	43.1	*1.5
12 years or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	60.9	26.5	8.9	2.6	100.0	61.4	26.2	8.9	2.4	100.0	50.5	32.5	9.0	6.5
4–16 years	100.0	69.7	18.9	1.3	9.1	100.0	70.3	18.6	1.3	8.7	100.0	56.0	24.2	1.5	17.4
17–44 years	100.0	59.5	31.2	7.3	0.8	100.0	60.1	30.9	7.1	0.7	100.0	48.6	36.6	10.1	3.0
45–64 years	100.0	59.4	25.1	14.1	0.3	100.0	59.7	24.9	14.1	0.2	100.0	50.9	32.4	13.0	*1.8
65 years and over	100.0	46.7	21.5	30.5	0.2	100.0	46.9	21.3	30.5	0.2	100.0	38.3	29.1	29.6	*2.0
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE															
Excellent or good															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	55.1	27.5	12.1	4.2	100.0	56.0	27.1	12.1	3.5	100.0	41.0	32.7	11.3	13.3
4–16 years	100.0	62.9	21.3	2.0	12.7	100.0	64.4	21.0	1.9	11.6	100.0	45.5	25.7	2.1	25.5
17–44 years	100.0	55.5	32.3	9.0	1.8	100.0	56.6	32.0	8.7	1.3	100.0	39.6	36.7	12.7	8.9
45–64 years	100.0	52.7	26.4	19.1	0.6	100.0	53.3	26.0	19.1	0.4	100.0	39.4	34.5	18.9	4.9
65 years and over	100.0	36.8	21.5	40.3	0.5	100.0	37.0	21.3	40.4	0.4	100.0	29.9	27.9	35.8	4.2
Fair or poor															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	36.3	29.5	30.0	2.7	100.0	36.2	29.2	30.9	2.3	100.0	37.7	33.5	18.9	7.3
4–16 years	100.0	50.7	26.3	3.1	17.3	100.0	51.3	26.3	3.1	16.6	100.0	46.1	26.5	*2.4	22.9
17–44 years	100.0	44.0	36.2	15.3	2.6	100.0	44.6	36.0	15.4	2.2	100.0	39.1	38.0	13.9	5.7
45–64 years	100.0	36.3	30.0	31.7	0.9	100.0	36.1	29.8	32.2	0.7	100.0	38.4	32.7	23.3	3.6
65 years and over	100.0	23.8	22.6	51.5	0.9	100.0	23.7	22.4	52.0	0.7	100.0	24.5	27.3	39.9	5.8

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	White non-Hispanic					Black non-Hispanic					Mexican American				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
							Percent distribution								
SEX AND AGE															
Both sexes															
All ages 4 years and over[5]	100.0	55.8	26.2	14.4	2.5	100.0	36.9	35.4	16.5	9.2	100.0	34.5	33.0	13.3	17.4
4–16 years	100.0	68.0	19.5	1.7	9.7	100.0	43.5	29.7	3.2	22.3	100.0	39.0	27.0	2.2	30.7
17–44 years	100.0	58.1	31.1	8.8	0.8	100.0	39.2	40.4	13.1	4.8	100.0	33.1	36.6	15.4	13.1
45–64 years	100.0	51.8	25.5	21.3	0.3	100.0	29.6	37.7	29.1	1.7	100.0	34.0	34.3	21.6	7.9
65 years and over	100.0	34.4	21.3	43.1	0.3	100.0	17.5	25.1	53.4	2.1	100.0	23.2	25.8	39.1	10.3
Male															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	54.0	27.3	14.6	2.8	100.0	35.7	35.1	16.7	10.2	100.0	32.0	32.5	14.4	18.8
4–16 years	100.0	66.5	20.5	1.9	10.0	100.0	43.3	30.2	3.4	21.8	100.0	38.2	27.5	1.9	30.7
17–44 years	100.0	54.6	32.6	10.4	1.0	100.0	35.9	39.5	15.4	6.1	100.0	28.9	36.0	17.8	14.9
45–64 years	100.0	50.3	26.4	21.6	0.4	100.0	29.8	37.1	28.6	2.3	100.0	31.7	33.0	23.0	9.2
65 years and over	100.0	32.9	21.5	44.3	0.4	100.0	17.1	26.7	51.6	2.1	100.0	27.8	22.2	35.7	12.7
Female															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	57.5	25.1	14.2	2.2	100.0	37.9	35.8	16.4	8.3	100.0	37.0	33.6	12.3	16.1
4–16 years	100.0	69.5	18.4	1.6	9.3	100.0	43.7	29.2	3.1	22.7	100.0	39.6	26.6	2.5	30.7
17–44 years	100.0	61.6	29.6	7.2	0.5	100.0	41.9	41.1	11.4	3.7	100.0	37.2	37.2	13.1	11.3
45–64 years	100.0	53.2	24.7	20.9	0.2	100.0	29.5	38.2	29.6	1.2	100.0	36.2	35.8	20.3	6.6
65 years and over	100.0	35.4	21.1	42.3	0.2	100.0	17.8	24.0	54.7	2.2	100.0	20.0	29.0	42.1	*8.3
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE															
Under $10,000															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	40.1	28.9	27.1	3.1	100.0	33.7	35.5	19.8	9.8	100.0	27.5	33.0	16.0	22.1
4–16 years	100.0	53.3	26.5	3.3	16.0	100.0	41.1	31.4	3.6	23.0	100.0	31.8	27.8	2.9	36.4
17–44 years	100.0	49.6	35.9	12.0	1.4	100.0	37.4	41.0	14.9	5.4	100.0	26.8	36.9	17.0	17.9
45–64 years	100.0	33.8	27.8	37.1	0.6	100.0	25.0	38.4	34.0	1.6	100.0	24.9	32.0	29.3	12.5
65 years and over	100.0	25.9	22.0	51.2	0.3	100.0	16.5	25.1	54.8	2.1	100.0	20.2	29.2	38.8	10.7
$10,000 or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	61.4	25.4	9.9	2.3	100.0	42.2	36.5	12.4	7.5	100.0	39.9	33.8	11.4	13.5
4–16 years	100.0	71.3	17.9	1.4	8.4	100.0	47.2	29.3	3.1	19.4	100.0	44.8	27.0	1.8	25.6
17–44 years	100.0	60.6	29.9	7.9	0.6	100.0	42.7	40.8	11.5	3.3	100.0	37.4	37.2	14.4	9.4
45–64 years	100.0	56.8	25.0	17.1	0.2	100.0	35.7	38.0	23.6	1.4	100.0	40.5	36.1	16.3	5.5
65 years and over	100.0	47.3	20.1	31.2	0.3	100.0	25.3	25.0	47.4	*1.0	100.0	32.3	*20.0	41.5	*6.2

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	White non-Hispanic					Black non-Hispanic					Mexican American				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE															
Under 9 years								Percent distribution							
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	32.0	27.7	35.5	3.7	100.0	25.4	33.2	27.3	12.1	100.0	25.9	31.3	15.9	24.9
4–16 years	100.0	47.1	29.4	4.7	17.7	100.0	31.8	28.9	5.1	32.8	100.0	29.1	27.6	2.9	38.8
17–44 years	100.0	39.4	36.4	19.1	3.2	100.0	28.6	38.7	19.2	10.1	100.0	23.8	33.6	17.4	22.9
45–64 years	100.0	31.0	28.1	39.4	0.8	100.0	23.8	36.9	35.4	2.6	100.0	27.5	34.0	26.1	10.7
65 years and over	100.0	21.2	20.8	56.8	0.5	100.0	15.3	25.6	55.1	2.7	100.0	22.3	25.7	38.3	12.1
9–11 years															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	44.1	30.0	20.8	3.9	100.0	35.8	36.5	15.2	10.4	100.0	37.6	35.2	13.1	13.1
4–16 years	100.0	55.7	25.3	2.8	15.0	100.0	41.7	30.8	3.6	22.7	100.0	45.0	26.8	*2.0	25.7
17–44 years	100.0	45.6	35.9	15.4	1.5	100.0	35.7	42.0	14.2	5.1	100.0	32.9	39.9	18.0	7.9
45–64 years	100.0	39.6	29.1	30.0	0.3	100.0	28.5	37.8	30.7	*1.0	100.0	40.4	37.0	16.4	*4.8
65 years and over	100.0	30.6	22.7	45.6	*0.2	100.0	19.6	23.3	53.3	*1.5	100.0	*22.2	*27.8	*44.4	*5.6
12 years or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	63.1	25.1	8.7	1.9	100.0	44.7	36.7	10.4	6.6	100.0	45.4	34.7	9.7	9.1
4–16 years	100.0	73.1	17.1	1.1	7.6	100.0	50.2	29.9	2.2	16.5	100.0	50.3	26.8	*1.3	21.5
17–44 years	100.0	61.9	29.9	6.8	0.4	100.0	44.4	40.5	10.7	2.6	100.0	43.2	38.7	12.1	4.7
45–64 years	100.0	61.1	23.9	13.8	0.1	100.0	37.6	39.3	20.2	*1.0	100.0	47.3	34.1	14.1	*2.7
65 years and over	100.0	47.8	21.0	30.0	*0.1	100.0	26.7	26.4	43.9	*0.3	100.0	*32.4	*27.0	40.5	*2.7
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE															
Excellent or good															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	58.3	26.0	12.0	2.6	100.0	39.0	35.4	13.8	10.0	100.0	34.7	32.9	12.2	18.6
4–16 years	100.0	68.4	19.2	1.7	9.6	100.0	44.0	29.9	3.2	21.8	100.0	38.7	26.8	2.1	31.3
17–44 years	100.0	59.0	30.8	8.3	0.7	100.0	40.0	40.3	12.5	4.8	100.0	33.0	36.4	15.3	13.5
45–64 years	100.0	55.2	25.0	18.4	0.2	100.0	31.4	37.0	28.0	1.7	100.0	33.4	34.9	20.6	8.4
65 years and over	100.0	38.4	21.0	39.5	0.3	100.0	18.9	24.6	52.5	2.1	100.0	25.0	27.1	36.1	10.4
Fair or poor															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	37.8	27.6	31.8	1.4	100.0	29.0	35.8	27.7	5.7	100.0	33.5	34.2	20.7	10.0
4–16 years	100.0	57.0	25.4	2.7	12.3	100.0	37.7	28.7	4.3	27.0	100.0	42.6	31.5	*3.7	21.3
17–44 years	100.0	47.5	34.5	15.2	1.2	100.0	35.5	40.7	16.6	4.9	100.0	33.6	38.8	16.5	9.2
45–64 years	100.0	38.1	27.8	32.7	0.5	100.0	26.8	39.1	31.1	1.5	100.0	35.5	32.8	24.3	6.2
65 years and over	100.0	25.0	21.8	51.6	0.4	100.0	16.3	25.8	54.5	2.1	100.0	21.3	24.4	42.5	*10.2

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Puerto Rican					Cuban American					Other Hispanic				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
	Percent distribution														
SEX AND AGE															
Both sexes															
All ages 4 years and over[5]	100.0	45.6	32.9	11.7	6.9	100.0	45.5	33.2	15.4	3.1	100.0	49.8	31.7	9.6	6.9
4–16 years	100.0	53.8	26.2	*1.4	17.2	100.0	56.8	24.9	*1.6	16.2	100.0	58.2	21.1	*2.1	17.1
17–44 years	100.0	44.1	36.9	12.0	3.6	100.0	51.0	36.7	8.4	*0.8	100.0	48.3	36.5	8.8	4.2
45–64 years	100.0	41.4	30.5	22.9	*1.5	100.0	41.0	35.7	20.3	*0.7	100.0	48.1	31.8	15.8	*2.6
65 years and over	100.0	*19.3	33.3	43.9	*1.8	100.0	27.9	28.9	38.1	*1.0	100.0	34.7	30.6	30.6	*2.8
Male															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	42.9	31.9	13.4	8.6	100.0	42.4	35.4	15.7	4.3	100.0	48.6	31.5	9.3	8.1
4–16 years	100.0	54.3	25.2	*1.6	17.7	100.0	44.7	28.2	*2.4	22.4	100.0	58.6	22.3	*1.3	16.3
17–44 years	100.0	39.0	36.7	14.7	5.8	100.0	49.5	38.3	9.0	*0.9	100.0	44.3	36.7	10.0	5.6
45–64 years	100.0	37.6	28.6	27.1	*2.3	100.0	37.6	37.6	22.4	*0.8	100.0	49.5	31.1	14.7	*3.2
65 years and over	100.0	*23.1	*26.9	*38.5	*3.8	100.0	27.3	31.2	37.7	*-	100.0	37.5	26.8	26.8	*7.1
Female															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	48.2	33.7	10.2	5.3	100.0	48.0	31.6	15.1	2.2	100.0	50.8	31.8	9.9	5.9
4–16 years	100.0	53.6	26.8	*1.7	16.6	100.0	67.7	21.2	*1.0	*10.1	100.0	57.3	19.8	*3.1	18.1
17–44 years	100.0	48.6	37.0	9.6	*1.7	100.0	52.2	35.4	7.8	*0.7	100.0	51.6	36.3	7.8	3.1
45–64 years	100.0	45.1	31.6	18.8	*0.8	100.0	43.3	34.4	18.3	*0.6	100.0	47.0	32.1	16.7	*2.1
65 years and over	100.0	*18.8	*34.4	46.9	*-	100.0	28.3	27.5	38.3	*1.7	100.0	33.0	31.8	33.0	*1.1
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE															
Under $10,000															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	45.1	33.1	11.7	7.9	100.0	33.2	37.8	23.6	*2.8	100.0	43.0	33.1	13.8	8.9
4–16 years	100.0	53.8	24.9	*1.5	17.6	100.0	48.2	32.1	*1.8	*16.1	100.0	52.4	19.6	*3.7	22.8
17–44 years	100.0	43.3	38.3	11.7	4.1	100.0	37.2	47.1	13.2	*0.8	100.0	41.9	38.7	12.7	5.4
45–64 years	100.0	41.1	31.6	25.3	*1.1	100.0	35.4	39.4	22.2	*1.0	100.0	39.0	35.8	22.0	*3.3
65 years and over	100.0	*15.0	35.0	47.5	*2.5	100.0	20.2	29.4	45.4	*0.8	100.0	31.9	27.8	33.3	*2.8
$10,000 or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	46.9	32.1	12.5	6.3	100.0	54.2	32.3	9.1	2.9	100.0	54.1	30.7	7.7	5.8
4–16 years	100.0	53.2	26.9	*1.1	17.7	100.0	63.6	23.6	*-	12.7	100.0	61.8	21.5	*1.6	14.0
17–44 years	100.0	45.7	35.3	13.5	*3.0	100.0	58.2	34.0	5.8	*0.7	100.0	51.6	35.6	7.2	3.3
45–64 years	100.0	43.4	29.5	23.3	*1.6	100.0	45.7	35.2	16.7	*0.6	100.0	54.8	28.6	13.1	*2.3
65 years and over	100.0	*27.3	*27.3	*36.4	*-	100.0	41.7	31.7	*21.7	*1.7	100.0	37.5	30.4	28.6	*3.6

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by race, Hispanic origin, and time interval since last dental visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Puerto Rican					Cuban American					Other Hispanic				
		Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit					Time interval since last dental visit			
	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never	Total[1,2]	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5 years or more	Never
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE															
Under 9 years								Percent distribution							
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	39.2	32.2	14.1	11.7	100.0	32.0	35.4	23.0	6.2	100.0	36.7	31.5	16.3	12.2
4–16 years	100.0	50.8	26.2	*0.5	20.5	100.0	40.5	*21.4	*2.4	33.3	100.0	46.1	21.7	*1.7	28.7
17–44 years	100.0	35.5	36.9	13.3	10.8	100.0	43.0	37.0	14.0	*2.0	100.0	34.6	37.0	12.6	11.4
45–64 years	100.0	35.8	30.0	30.8	*2.5	100.0	27.2	39.5	27.2	*2.5	100.0	38.4	31.3	25.0	*3.6
65 years and over	100.0	*13.9	38.9	41.7	*2.8	100.0	*16.2	35.3	44.1	*1.5	100.0	24.1	29.3	44.8	*1.7
9–11 years															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	43.3	37.2	11.2	6.6	100.0	42.0	37.0	18.1	*1.4	100.0	46.7	35.8	9.5	6.8
4–16 years	100.0	53.0	25.8	*2.3	18.2	100.0	58.3	*33.3	*-	*8.3	100.0	53.1	22.9	*4.2	18.8
17–44 years	100.0	40.1	43.5	12.9	*1.3	100.0	43.9	45.6	*7.0	*1.8	100.0	44.8	42.5	8.6	*2.3
45–64 years	100.0	*30.8	38.5	*28.2	*-	100.0	36.8	*31.6	*28.9	*-	100.0	43.1	39.2	*17.6	*2.0
65 years and over	100.0	*33.3	*16.7	*50.0	*-	100.0	*25.0	*25.0	*50.0	*-	100.0	*35.3	*29.4	*23.5	*5.9
12 years or more															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	54.0	31.6	9.8	3.2	100.0	53.0	32.7	10.1	2.4	100.0	55.3	30.9	7.4	5.0
4–16 years	100.0	57.2	27.0	*2.5	12.6	100.0	62.6	23.5	*1.7	12.2	100.0	63.3	20.4	*1.5	13.0
17–44 years	100.0	53.2	33.4	11.5	*0.2	100.0	55.1	35.6	6.4	*0.3	100.0	52.9	35.3	8.0	2.4
45–64 years	100.0	54.8	32.1	*10.7	*1.2	100.0	50.0	35.1	13.1	*-	100.0	54.0	30.6	11.5	*2.4
65 years and over	100.0	*25.0	*25.0	*50.0	*-	100.0	35.1	29.9	31.2	*1.3	100.0	44.6	30.8	*20.0	*3.1
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE															
Excellent or good															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	46.7	32.7	10.9	7.4	100.0	46.8	35.7	13.0	3.5	100.0	50.8	31.6	8.3	7.2
4–16 years	100.0	54.2	27.1	*1.4	15.9	100.0	57.1	25.1	*1.7	15.4	100.0	58.5	21.0	*2.1	16.8
17–44 years	100.0	44.8	36.4	12.0	4.2	100.0	50.8	39.6	8.2	*0.7	100.0	48.3	36.7	8.6	4.3
45–64 years	100.0	41.8	30.9	23.0	*1.2	100.0	40.9	39.1	18.2	*0.9	100.0	50.3	31.4	14.3	*3.0
65 years and over	100.0	*22.9	*28.6	45.7	*2.9	100.0	29.6	31.2	36.0	*0.8	100.0	37.4	29.3	27.3	*3.0
Fair or poor															
All ages 4 years and over	100.0	41.8	34.1	14.6	5.3	100.0	41.2	26.3	26.3	*2.1	100.0	43.3	33.1	17.0	4.9
4–16 years	100.0	51.7	*20.0	*1.7	26.7	100.0	*40.0	*20.0	*-	*40.0	100.0	51.4	*22.9	*2.9	*22.9
17–44 years	100.0	42.0	39.5	12.0	*1.5	100.0	53.7	25.9	*11.1	*1.9	100.0	47.8	35.1	11.2	*3.7
45–64 years	100.0	41.2	29.9	22.7	*1.0	100.0	44.4	27.8	26.4	*-	100.0	40.9	34.4	21.5	*1.1
65 years and over	100.0	*13.6	*40.9	*36.4	*-	100.0	27.0	27.0	41.3	*1.6	100.0	27.9	30.2	37.2	*2.3

[1]Figures may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
[2]Includes unknown interval since last dental visit.
[3]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[4]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[5]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures XI and XII.

Table 5. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] percent of persons with short-stay hospital episodes during the past year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[2]	White	Black	All Hispanic[3]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
Age	Unadjusted percent with 1 or more hospital episodes								
All ages[4]	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.4	8.5	11.4	12.9	8.8
Under 17 years	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.4	3.7	7.0	*5.7	3.6
17–44 years	11.0	11.0	10.8	12.8	11.6	11.1	13.8	15.1	10.3
45–64 years	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.6	10.5	9.6	13.2	10.5	10.4
65 years and over	18.1	18.1	18.3	17.3	18.7	18.5	*10.5	20.3	20.8
Sex									
Male	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.0	6.7	5.4	8.0	12.1	7.0
Female	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	11.9	11.6	14.5	13.7	10.4
Family income									
Under $10,000	13.2	13.4	13.9	12.0	11.5	10.2	14.5	15.4	10.8
$10,000 or more	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.2	7.5	9.0	13.0	7.9
Education of family head									
Under 9 years	12.7	13.3	13.9	11.7	9.2	8.1	12.5	13.9	9.6
9–11 years	11.5	11.6	12.0	10.2	10.4	9.7	12.1	12.6	9.3
12 years or more	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.4	11.9	8.4
Perceived health status									
Excellent or good	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.8	7.6	6.8	9.0	11.5	7.2
Fair or poor	24.1	24.5	25.4	21.1	20.2	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.0
	Age-adjusted percent with 1 or more hospital episodes								
All persons	10.3	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.2	9.6	11.5	12.2	9.6
Sex									
Male	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	7.8	6.9	8.9	11.3	8.5
Female	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.4	12.5	13.9	12.5	10.6
Family income									
Under $10,000	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.5	11.3	15.2	13.5	11.6
$10,000 or more	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.8	12.6	8.6
Education of family head									
Under 9 years	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.3	10.0	9.1	13.4	12.4	9.7
9–11 years	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.0	13.7	12.9	10.8
12 years or more	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.9	8.7	11.5	9.3
Perceived health status									
Excellent or good	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	7.3	9.0	11.1	7.8
Fair or poor	22.3	22.5	23.4	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.9	22.5	19.8

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, as of July 1, 1979.
[2]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[4]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures XI and XII.

Table 6. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] number of days in hospital per year for persons with 1 or more hospital episodes by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[2]	White	Black	All Hispanic[3]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Average number of days in hospital per year for persons with 1 or more hospital episodes								
Age									
All ages[4]	9.5	9.6	9.4	11.3	8.6	7.7	10.2	10.1	8.7
Under 17 years	6.5	6.4	6.0	8.2	7.7	7.2	10.4	*4.9	7.8
17–44 years	7.0	7.0	6.7	8.8	7.3	6.5	8.4	10.7	6.5
45–64 years	12.2	12.3	11.9	15.3	11.3	10.2	16.1	10.2	11.2
65 years and over	14.5	14.6	14.2	18.6	13.2	14.6	*12.2	10.6	16.7
Male	10.9	10.9	10.5	14.4	10.6	9.6	10.2	13.8	11.2
Female	8.7	8.7	8.6	9.6	7.3	6.8	10.1	7.6	7.3
Family income									
Under $10,000	11.6	11.8	11.6	12.5	10.0	9.1	10.2	14.2	9.8
$10,000 or more	8.1	8.2	8.1	9.4	6.9	6.0	8.6	7.2	8.2
Education of family head									
Under 9 years	12.3	12.5	12.2	13.9	10.6	9.2	13.5	14.0	13.2
9–11 years	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.6	8.7	8.3	8.8	*10.9	7.5
12 years or more	8.4	8.5	8.4	9.4	6.7	5.7	7.4	7.5	7.5
Perceived health status									
Excellent or good	7.1	7.2	7.0	8.4	6.5	5.3	7.9	8.0	7.1
Fair or poor	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.8	13.7	13.1	14.2	16.0	13.1
	Age-adjusted average number of days in hospital per year for persons with 1 or more hospital episodes								
All persons	8.7	8.7	8.4	11.0	8.8	8.3	10.9	9.0	8.9
Sex									
Male	9.7	9.7	9.3	13.3	10.4	9.6	10.1	13.1	10.7
Female	8.1	8.1	7.9	9.9	8.3	7.7	11.7	6.6	7.8
Family income									
Under $10,000	10.3	10.3	9.9	11.8	10.1	9.5	11.5	14.1	9.6
$10,000 or more	7.9	8.0	7.8	9.6	7.6	6.9	9.1	6.7	8.9
Education of family head									
Under 9 years	10.1	10.0	9.4	11.7	10.5	9.1	13.6	14.2	11.6
9–11 years	9.3	9.3	8.8	11.3	9.8	9.7	9.6	*9.1	8.1
12 years or more	8.2	8.2	8.1	10.3	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.5
Perceived health status									
Excellent or good	7.0	7.0	6.8	9.0	6.9	6.0	8.5	7.3	8.2
Fair or poor	13.7	13.7	13.3	14.8	13.3	12.8	14.5	14.0	12.0

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, as of July 1, 1979.
[2]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[4]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures V and VI.

Table 7. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] percent distribution of persons hospitalized by race, Hispanic origin, and number of days hospitalized in the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All persons hospitalized				Non-Hispanics hospitalized				Specified Hispanics hospitalized			
		Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months		
	Total population[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	All races[2,3]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	All Hispanic[2,4]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days
	Percent distribution											
Age												
All ages[5]	100.0	66.2	18.0	15.8	100.0	65.9	18.2	15.9	100.0	71.3	15.2	13.5
Under 17 years	100.0	79.8	12.2	7.9	100.0	80.1	12.2	7.7	100.0	76.2	12.6	11.2
17–44 years	100.0	78.0	13.0	9.0	100.0	78.0	13.1	8.9	100.0	78.3	11.7	10.0
45–64 years	100.0	53.4	24.2	22.4	100.0	53.3	24.2	22.5	100.0	56.0	24.3	19.7
65 years and over	100.0	43.8	26.7	29.5	100.0	43.6	26.8	29.6	100.0	49.3	24.3	26.4
Sex												
Male	100.0	62.3	19.1	18.5	100.0	62.2	19.2	18.6	100.0	63.5	18.2	18.0
Female	100.0	68.7	17.3	14.0	100.0	68.3	17.6	14.2	100.0	75.5	13.5	11.0
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	59.2	19.9	20.9	100.0	58.6	20.3	21.1	100.0	66.2	15.8	18.0
$10,000 or more	100.0	71.0	16.5	12.6	100.0	70.7	16.6	12.7	100.0	77.0	14.3	8.6
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	54.1	22.5	23.4	100.0	52.7	23.2	24.1	100.0	66.0	16.8	17.2
9–11 years	100.0	64.4	19.0	16.6	100.0	63.9	19.2	16.9	100.0	71.0	15.9	12.7
12 years or more	100.0	71.0	16.2	12.8	100.0	70.7	16.4	12.9	100.0	76.9	13.2	10.0
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	75.1	15.4	9.6	100.0	74.8	15.6	9.7	100.0	79.2	12.4	8.3
Fair or poor	100.0	45.0	24.4	30.6	100.0	44.4	24.6	30.9	100.0	53.0	21.4	25.6
	Age-adjusted percent distribution											
All persons	100.0	69.9	16.5	13.6	100.0	69.9	16.6	13.5	100.0	70.2	15.8	14.0
Sex												
Male	100.0	67.1	17.1	15.8	100.0	67.4	17.0	15.7	100.0	64.2	18.1	17.5
Female	100.0	71.1	16.3	12.6	100.0	71.1	16.4	12.5	100.0	73.0	14.7	12.4
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	65.4	17.4	17.2	100.0	65.5	17.5	16.9	100.0	65.0	16.6	18.3
$10,000 or more	100.0	71.9	16.0	12.1	100.0	71.8	16.0	12.2	100.0	74.9	14.8	10.1
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	64.9	17.9	17.3	100.0	64.6	18.2	17.2	100.0	67.0	16.2	16.8
9–11 years	100.0	67.3	17.9	14.9	100.0	67.3	17.9	14.8	100.0	68.3	17.3	14.4
12 years or more	100.0	71.9	15.9	12.3	100.0	71.8	15.9	12.3	100.0	74.1	14.7	10.9
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	75.6	15.1	9.3	100.0	75.6	15.1	9.3	100.0	76.6	13.9	9.5
Fair or poor	100.0	51.8	22.6	25.5	100.0	51.5	23.0	25.4	100.0	55.1	19.2	25.7

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 7. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] percent distribution of persons hospitalized by race, Hispanic origin, and number of days hospitalized in the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	White non-Hispanic				Black non-Hispanic				Mexican American			
		Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months		
	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days
	Percent distribution											
Age												
All ages[5]	100.0	66.4	17.9	15.7	100.0	61.3	20.3	18.4	100.0	75.5	13.4	11.3
Under 17 years	100.0	81.5	11.3	7.1	100.0	72.2	17.4	10.4	100.0	83.7	*8.2	*9.2
17–44 years	100.0	79.1	12.6	8.3	100.0	71.1	15.8	13.1	100.0	80.8	11.0	8.5
45–64 years	100.0	54.4	23.7	21.9	100.0	44.0	28.1	27.9	100.0	59.6	23.6	16.9
65 years and over	100.0	44.2	26.6	29.2	100.0	36.4	28.9	34.4	100.0	48.0	*24.0	30.0
Sex												
Male	100.0	63.2	18.8	17.9	100.0	53.9	21.7	24.3	100.0	65.8	16.6	17.1
Female	100.0	68.6	17.3	14.1	100.0	65.5	19.4	15.1	100.0	79.8	11.9	8.4
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	58.4	20.3	21.3	100.0	58.4	20.6	21.0	100.0	69.4	14.4	16.2
$10,000 or more	100.0	71.0	16.3	12.6	100.0	66.2	19.5	14.3	100.0	81.1	12.4	6.5
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	53.0	22.9	24.1	100.0	50.4	25.3	24.4	100.0	71.1	13.2	16.1
9–11 years	100.0	63.6	19.4	17.0	100.0	65.5	18.1	16.5	100.0	74.8	14.6	*10.6
12 years or more	100.0	71.0	16.2	12.8	100.0	67.2	18.2	14.6	100.0	81.3	12.4	6.2
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	75.0	15.5	9.6	100.0	72.4	16.7	10.9	100.0	83.6	10.9	5.5
Fair or poor	100.0	44.6	24.3	31.1	100.0	43.4	26.2	30.3	100.0	56.5	19.2	24.4
	Age-adjusted percent distribution											
All persons	100.0	71.1	16.0	12.9	100.0	62.2	20.1	17.6	100.0	73.8	14.2	12.7
Sex												
Male	100.0	68.6	16.5	14.9	100.0	57.1	20.7	22.3	100.0	66.9	16.2	16.8
Female	100.0	72.2	15.8	12.0	100.0	63.8	20.6	15.8	100.0	75.8	13.3	10.5
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	66.9	16.8	16.4	100.0	60.7	20.0	19.4	100.0	67.4	15.7	16.5
$10,000 or more	100.0	72.5	15.6	11.9	100.0	64.8	20.2	14.9	100.0	79.7	13.5	7.7
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	65.9	17.5	16.7	100.0	59.7	21.3	19.1	100.0	72.6	12.3	15.6
9–11 years	100.0	68.3	17.6	14.1	100.0	63.3	18.9	18.1	100.0	71.5	17.1	*10.3
12 years or more	100.0	72.6	15.5	11.9	100.0	63.5	19.6	17.0	100.0	76.4	15.1	8.5
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	76.3	14.8	9.0	100.0	69.7	18.3	11.8	100.0	80.3	12.6	7.4
Fair or poor	100.0	52.7	22.3	24.9	100.0	47.2	25.9	27.1	100.0	60.1	16.2	24.0

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 7. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] percent distribution of persons hospitalized by race, Hispanic origin, and number of days hospitalized in the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Puerto Rican				Cuban American				Other Hispanic			
		Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months				Days in hospital in past 12 months		
	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days	Total[2]	1–7 days	8–14 days	15 or more days
	Percent distribution											
Age												
All ages[5]	100.0	67.0	17.0	16.1	100.0	65.8	18.4	16.5	100.0	67.9	17.1	15.0
Under 17 years	100.0	63.6	*20.5	*15.9	100.0	*76.9	*23.1	*-	100.0	66.7	*13.3	*16.7
17–44 years	100.0	75.4	11.9	11.9	100.0	78.4	*8.1	*13.5	100.0	74.8	15.4	*9.1
45–64 years	100.0	42.9	*31.4	*25.7	100.0	50.0	*25.0	*21.9	100.0	59.1	*15.9	*22.7
65 years and over	100.0	*50.0	*16.7	*33.3	100.0	52.5	*27.5	*20.0	100.0	46.7	*26.7	*26.7
Sex												
Male	100.0	62.2	20.3	*17.6	100.0	57.8	*18.8	23.4	100.0	59.8	21.7	18.5
Female	100.0	70.1	15.3	15.3	100.0	71.6	16.8	*11.6	100.0	72.7	14.3	13.0
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	64.2	19.4	16.4	100.0	58.7	*19.0	22.2	100.0	65.0	*13.0	22.0
$10,000 or more	100.0	77.8	*11.1	*11.1	100.0	71.8	16.5	*11.8	100.0	69.2	20.0	11.5
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	54.1	21.2	23.5	100.0	61.9	*23.8	*14.3	100.0	54.5	25.5	*18.2
9–11 years	100.0	70.9	*18.2	*10.9	100.0	*61.1	*16.7	*22.2	100.0	68.6	*17.1	*14.3
12 years or more	100.0	76.7	*11.0	*11.0	100.0	72.3	*15.7	*10.8	100.0	72.4	13.8	14.5
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	76.5	13.2	10.3	100.0	70.8	17.7	*11.5	100.0	75.7	13.6	10.2
Fair or poor	100.0	50.0	23.8	26.3	100.0	51.2	*19.5	*29.3	100.0	47.8	25.4	28.4
	Age-adjusted percent distribution											
All persons	100.0	63.0	18.6	18.0	100.0	69.5	17.6	12.2	100.0	66.4	16.2	15.8
Sex												
Male	100.0	57.7	23.1	*19.3	100.0	61.7	*21.3	18.6	100.0	61.6	22.1	18.7
Female	100.0	64.8	14.7	20.5	100.0	79.6	12.2	*9.0	100.0	70.0	15.2	15.9
Family income												
Under $10,000	100.0	59.3	21.5	19.2	100.0	66.6	*15.5	18.0	100.0	67.8	*11.9	22.8
$10,000 or more	100.0	76.9	*11.3	*11.0	100.0	70.9	16.3	*10.0	100.0	66.8	19.7	13.2
Education of family head												
Under 9 years	100.0	52.8	22.2	24.4	100.0	63.9	*27.6	*9.6	100.0	54.6	23.4	*19.0
9–11 years	100.0	71.9	*19.3	*10.4	100.0	*69.6	*15.7	*22.0	100.0	61.6	*18.0	*20.4
12 years or more	100.0	66.1	*12.5	*11.4	100.0	76.2	*14.9	*8.9	100.0	69.9	14.6	14.2
Perceived health status												
Excellent or good	100.0	73.8	18.0	13.2	100.0	74.7	15.7	*9.5	100.0	73.0	15.2	12.7
Fair or poor	100.0	50.2	20.7	29.1	100.0	43.3	*36.1	*20.6	100.0	46.2	24.3	28.7

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, as of July 1, 1979.
[2]Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
[3]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[4]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[5]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figure XI and XII.

Table 8. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes		Number of all acute conditions per 100 persons per year							
All ages[3]	218.8	219.4	224.6	188.1	210.7	188.9	321.8	172.5	223.3
Under 17 years	319.5	324.6	347.4	218.0	266.7	221.9	488.9	204.0	288.5
17–44 years	220.9	223.2	228.0	200.2	192.8	175.0	254.1	209.5	199.0
45 years and over	128.7	127.5	127.6	124.1	156.2	153.9	182.7	119.6	177.6
Male									
All ages	202.8	203.7	208.4	174.7	190.7	167.4	314.8	157.2	199.1
Under 17 years	312.5	318.2	338.3	221.2	252.8	214.3	449.9	*213.8	271.3
17–44 years	190.5	192.7	197.6	164.7	162.9	139.2	252.4	193.9	166.8
45 years and over	114.4	113.1	113.0	116.1	141.3	139.9	*202.5	*82.1	*142.0
Female									
All ages	233.7	234.0	239.8	199.7	229.6	210.5	328.5	184.6	245.2
Under 17 years	326.8	331.2	357.0	214.7	281.1	229.9	530.6	*195.5	307.7
17–44 years	249.7	252.0	257.3	228.8	220.7	210.7	255.8	223.2	225.8
45 years and over	140.7	139.4	139.8	130.6	168.8	167.2	*163.4	144.4	205.7
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	226.4	225.2	229.7	207.8	238.4	195.3	383.4	204.3	245.9
Under 17 years	323.6	329.5	380.3	237.2	288.0	202.6	586.3	*127.6	298.9
17–44 years	268.7	275.4	289.0	240.5	217.3	190.3	269.3	*263.2	227.6
45 years and over	129.5	126.0	124.9	124.9	197.1	192.2	*207.0	200.5	212.2
$10,000 or more									
All ages	221.4	222.4	227.5	176.9	205.5	190.8	285.9	165.1	227.6
Under 17 years	324.7	328.9	344.6	203.9	267.7	238.1	395.4	253.5	316.1
17–44 years	210.7	212.4	216.4	181.8	184.5	169.7	250.0	197.1	190.3
45 years and over	131.2	130.8	132.1	118.5	142.5	145.6	*187.3	*66.2	169.1
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	156.9	154.3	158.2	136.1	171.7	157.3	272.9	148.1	180.6
Under 17 years	224.5	234.7	266.5	160.9	192.9	183.5	309.7	*76.7	*191.9
17–44 years	167.0	169.9	179.5	143.4	157.3	139.9	249.1	*105.1	183.8
45 years and over	124.5	121.6	122.2	116.0	165.1	145.9	258.2	*205.4	*165.0
9–11 years									
All ages	207.5	206.4	209.4	197.0	220.5	170.8	365.1	*119.9	270.3
Under 17 years	304.0	305.0	330.5	244.4	295.9	211.9	526.0	*155.3	358.5
17–44 years	208.8	210.8	215.8	194.3	189.6	148.2	270.5	*87.7	279.4
45 years and over	122.5	122.7	125.2	107.3	116.0	*127.8	*112.2	*127.9	*67.6
12 years or more									
All ages	237.3	237.1	240.7	210.8	240.2	234.5	352.7	198.8	222.1
Under 17 years	342.3	343.9	361.0	229.8	312.6	264.5	646.5	269.3	289.9
17–44 years	230.9	231.7	234.5	220.2	215.9	221.4	245.2	249.3	186.1
45 years and over	132.2	131.2	131.0	130.5	168.4	199.6	*144.3	*90.8	198.8

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 8. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Number of all acute conditions per 100 persons per year								
All ages[3]	213.4	214.4	219.1	183.7	200.1	186.0	301.7	150.6	209.1
Under 17 years	306.8	311.4	332.1	210.5	257.2	222.9	449.7	186.4	272.2
17–44 years	210.1	212.5	216.7	190.0	179.5	169.1	230.5	197.5	178.5
45 years and over	116.0	115.6	115.8	107.7	126.5	132.0	*118.8	*68.9	172.7
Fair or poor									
All ages	256.0	254.3	265.0	211.4	276.9	214.1	403.1	267.3	343.2
Under 17 years	582.7	607.7	716.0	332.6	411.0	222.7	781.0	*671.4	*570.9
17–44 years	335.6	342.3	369.3	258.2	280.6	223.0	343.4	*273.8	417.7
45 years and over	167.0	163.8	166.7	151.1	222.9	201.0	271.5	*246.9	*182.9

[1]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures VII and VIII.

Table 9. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by race, Hispanic origin, acute condition group, age, and sex: United States, 1979–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Acute condition, age, and sex	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[2]	White	Black	All Hispanic[3]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC									
Age	Unadjusted number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year								
All ages	24.5	25.1	26.2	18.9	16.8	10.5	39.2	*23.5	18.4
Under 17 years	46.5	48.1	52.6	27.8	29.9	18.5	78.2	*39.4	*32.3
17–44 years	21.0	21.7	22.6	17.4	11.6	*5.9	*22.9	*39.2	*10.6
45 years and over	10.3	10.5	10.8	8.5	*6.4	*5.9	*7.9	*-	*15.1
Sex									
Male	22.8	23.2	24.8	13.9	17.3	11.2	43.8	*12.3	*21.2
Female	26.1	26.8	27.5	23.2	16.3	9.8	*34.7	*32.4	*15.9
RESPIRATORY									
Age									
All ages	111.8	111.6	115.0	89.5	114.2	100.7	165.1	81.1	132.7
Under 17 years	168.4	169.4	180.9	116.2	157.6	125.4	284.8	*117.3	185.4
17–44 years	110.0	111.4	115.6	86.2	92.5	83.7	108.5	86.7	105.5
45 years and over	65.2	64.1	64.7	56.9	90.5	93.7	*90.3	*57.9	115.1
Sex									
Male	101.6	101.7	104.1	85.0	100.7	85.6	150.5	83.5	119.1
Female	121.2	120.8	125.3	93.5	127.0	115.9	178.9	79.0	145.0
DIGESTIVE									
Age									
All ages	11.4	11.3	10.9	13.6	13.1	13.2	21.0	*5.4	*12.1
Under 17 years	14.7	14.8	15.0	13.6	13.6	13.8	*25.6	*-	*9.8
17–44 years	12.5	12.3	11.9	15.2	15.5	13.3	*24.6	*13.3	*18.4
45 years and over	7.0	7.1	6.5	10.9	*6.7	*11.6	*-	*-	*-
Sex									
Male	10.7	10.7	10.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	*13.4	*4.0	*15.5
Female	12.1	11.9	11.4	14.5	14.4	14.7	*28.1	*6.6	*9.1
INJURIES									
Age									
All ages	33.9	34.1	35.5	26.8	31.6	30.2	43.4	30.2	31.3
Under 17 years	38.5	39.5	42.8	25.4	28.6	26.9	*40.5	*37.8	*26.1
17–44 years	39.1	39.4	41.0	31.5	35.7	37.0	40.2	*32.8	34.8
45 years and over	22.8	22.6	22.9	20.7	27.3	*17.8	*59.4	*24.0	*30.8
Sex									
Male	39.9	40.1	41.3	34.0	37.2	37.7	56.9	*25.9	31.1
Female	28.3	28.5	29.9	20.4	26.3	22.7	*30.5	*33.7	31.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS									
Age									
All ages	37.2	37.3	37.0	39.3	34.9	34.3	53.2	32.3	28.8
Under 17 years	51.4	52.8	56.2	35.1	36.9	37.3	59.8	*9.6	*34.9
17–44 years	38.3	38.4	36.9	49.9	37.5	35.2	57.8	*37.7	29.6
45 years and over	23.3	23.2	22.7	27.2	25.3	*25.0	*25.2	*37.7	*16.4
Sex									
Male	27.7	28.0	27.9	29.3	23.7	21.2	50.2	*31.5	*12.3
Female	46.0	46.0	45.6	48.1	45.6	47.5	56.2	*32.8	43.7

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 9. Unadjusted and age-adjusted[1] number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by race, Hispanic origin, acute condition group, age, and sex: United States, 1979–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Acute condition and sex	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[2]	White	Black	All Hispanic[3]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	Age-adjusted number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year								
Both sexes	219.2	221.2	229.4	181.6	201.5	181.2	295.5	180.4	216.6
Male	200.0	202.1	209.6	165.0	180.5	159.7	290.4	164.9	187.4
Female	237.0	238.8	248.1	194.8	221.0	202.5	301.6	191.5	241.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC									
Both sexes	24.6	25.4	27.1	17.5	14.9	9.3	33.2	*27.2	17.8
Male	22.3	22.9	25.0	11.6	15.4	10.0	37.1	*14.7	*21.2
Female	26.7	27.7	29.0	22.2	14.5	8.5	*29.0	*38.2	*16.2
RESPIRATORY									
Both sexes	112.0	112.5	117.6	85.3	109.5	98.0	150.5	86.1	130.0
Male	100.2	100.9	104.7	79.3	95.0	81.3	131.7	88.6	112.9
Female	123.1	123.5	130.0	90.2	123.0	114.6	169.9	83.5	144.1
DIGESTIVE									
Both sexes	11.4	11.4	11.1	13.4	12.3	12.9	17.3	*5.6	*10.4
Male	10.6	10.6	10.4	12.0	11.5	13.2	*11.0	*4.0	*13.7
Female	12.2	12.1	11.8	14.5	13.1	12.7	*23.2	*7.2	*8.1
INJURIES									
Both sexes	33.9	34.3	35.9	26.5	31.2	28.4	46.2	31.4	31.2
Male	39.5	39.9	41.5	33.6	35.7	35.4	62.5	*27.0	28.3
Female	28.5	28.7	30.3	20.4	26.8	21.4	*30.2	*33.9	33.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS									
Both sexes	37.2	37.6	37.7	38.9	33.6	32.6	48.3	30.1	27.0
Male	27.3	27.8	28.1	28.4	22.9	19.9	47.9	*30.9	*11.3
Female	46.5	46.8	47.0	47.4	43.7	45.3	49.5	*28.8	40.7

[1]Age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, as of July 1, 1979.
[2]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures VII and VIII.

Table 10. Days of restricted activity per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Restricted activity days per person per year								
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes									
All ages[3]	19.0	19.0	18.7	22.3	18.3	15.3	26.7	21.5	19.3
Under 17 years	11.3	11.3	11.8	9.2	11.5	10.2	18.0	10.2	10.6
17–44 years	15.0	14.9	14.2	20.4	15.8	12.9	23.1	16.1	17.2
45–64 years	26.1	25.8	24.6	38.3	32.0	27.6	52.5	24.2	36.8
65 years and over	40.5	40.3	38.7	56.9	46.5	52.8	61.4	43.6	39.8
Male									
All ages	16.8	16.8	16.6	19.0	15.9	13.6	20.6	20.3	16.8
Under 17 years	11.0	11.0	11.5	8.7	10.9	9.7	14.2	*14.6	10.9
17–44 years	13.0	13.0	12.6	16.6	12.7	10.8	15.4	15.6	14.7
45–64 years	24.0	23.6	22.8	33.9	31.7	28.4	45.6	24.4	34.1
65 years and over	36.0	36.0	34.1	54.3	37.5	40.3	*60.6	34.8	*29.1
Female									
All ages	21.0	21.1	20.6	25.1	20.5	16.9	32.4	22.4	21.5
Under 17 years	11.6	11.5	12.0	9.7	12.1	10.8	22.1	*8.4	10.2
17–44 years	16.8	16.7	15.7	23.4	18.6	14.9	29.8	16.5	19.2
45–64 years	28.0	27.8	26.3	42.1	32.2	26.9	59.4	24.0	39.0
65 years and over	43.6	43.3	41.8	58.7	53.3	63.6	60.1	49.3	46.7
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	30.0	30.5	31.3	28.3	25.4	20.2	37.4	29.1	28.6
Under 17 years	13.6	13.6	15.5	10.3	13.5	10.0	22.0	*10.1	15.4
17–44 years	21.3	21.3	20.3	24.9	21.9	17.0	33.0	22.2	23.1
45–64 years	49.0	48.7	47.8	53.6	53.7	44.0	95.6	34.9	61.9
65 years and over	47.5	47.3	45.4	62.5	55.0	58.8	84.0	42.5	55.3
$10,000 or more									
All ages	14.6	14.7	14.6	16.2	13.9	12.6	15.0	18.9	14.8
Under 17 years	10.7	10.7	11.0	8.5	10.5	10.6	12.4	*11.4	8.1
17–44 years	13.2	13.2	12.9	17.4	12.5	11.1	12.9	15.3	14.5
45–64 years	19.3	19.2	19.0	23.5	22.4	20.3	27.9	20.1	26.3
65 years and over	29.6	29.4	28.9	40.5	36.0	41.1	*3.2	50.0	*25.4
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	29.7	31.3	31.5	31.4	20.6	16.8	34.2	30.5	23.6
Under 17 years	11.5	11.7	13.3	8.6	11.0	10.0	14.3	*12.6	*8.2
17–44 years	18.4	19.2	18.5	21.7	15.4	11.8	26.6	22.7	19.9
45–64 years	38.2	38.3	37.0	44.7	37.4	31.3	74.3	30.8	35.7
65 years and over	47.8	47.4	44.9	61.9	57.1	54.3	94.6	55.3	55.2
9–11 years									
All ages	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.1	17.8	12.8	26.2	21.2	26.3
Under 17 years	11.9	11.9	12.7	9.9	12.1	8.4	20.7	*7.0	18.2
17–44 years	17.6	17.6	16.3	22.2	17.8	13.7	23.0	*15.0	27.7
45–64 years	30.1	29.9	28.8	39.1	33.3	18.7	73.8	*38.9	44.3
65 years and over	38.4	38.6	37.4	53.4	30.1	*58.3	*	*25.2	*22.6
12 years or more									
All ages	15.7	15.7	15.7	17.2	16.2	14.3	20.7	16.4	16.8
Under 17 years	11.1	11.1	11.4	9.3	11.5	10.7	20.9	*8.8	9.4
17–44 years	14.0	14.0	13.6	19.0	15.4	14.0	20.9	14.1	14.6
45–64 years	20.6	20.4	20.1	29.0	27.3	25.6	21.7	17.3	36.7
65 years and over	33.4	33.4	33.3	38.3	35.2	48.8	*4.5	37.5	33.0

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 10. Days of restricted activity per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Restricted activity days per person per year								
All ages	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.2	11.3	9.4	15.1	14.5	12.5
Under 17 years	9.9	9.9	10.4	7.6	9.8	8.6	14.7	9.4	9.3
17–44 years	11.3	11.3	11.0	13.9	10.6	9.1	13.4	14.3	11.1
45–64 years	12.3	12.2	12.0	14.7	14.9	11.2	18.0	12.3	24.6
65 years and over	20.2	20.1	18.6	27.6	23.3	20.7	*45.1	28.3	*13.9
Fair or poor									
All ages	68.4	69.0	70.2	65.7	60.7	54.1	71.6	59.1	72.1
Under 17 years	40.2	40.8	45.5	29.3	35.6	38.0	43.3	*43.8	*29.9
17–44 years	54.1	54.6	54.8	55.5	50.8	40.0	59.7	*30.0	74.1
45–64 years	75.5	75.4	75.8	76.1	78.0	69.0	113.1	63.8	80.1
65 years and over	84.8	84.8	83.7	91.3	85.5	89.1	87.2	80.0	96.3

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures IX and X.

Table 11. Days of bed disability per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Bed disability days per person per year								
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes									
All ages[3]	6.9	6.9	6.6	9.4	7.8	6.1	13.4	8.2	7.9
Under 17 years	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	6.0	4.7	11.8	*3.6	6.1
17–44 years	5.6	5.5	5.1	9.0	6.2	4.6	11.2	6.2	6.8
45–64 years	8.5	8.3	7.7	14.0	12.0	9.7	19.9	8.7	14.0
65 years and over	14.0	13.8	12.9	22.9	20.7	26.1	35.7	17.6	*11.3
Male									
All ages	5.8	5.8	5.5	8.0	6.4	5.0	9.4	7.2	6.3
Under 17 years	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.6	8.9	*5.4	6.2
17–44 years	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.4	4.3	3.2	5.7	*6.8	5.3
45–64 years	7.4	7.2	6.7	12.2	11.1	9.1	17.0	*7.9	10.0
65 years and over	12.8	12.7	11.4	24.8	17.2	20.2	*41.2	*9.7	*6.6
Female									
All ages	8.0	7.9	7.6	10.7	9.1	7.1	17.1	8.9	9.3
Under 17 years	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.8	6.3	4.8	14.9	*2.0	6.0
17–44 years	6.8	6.8	6.1	11.2	8.0	5.9	16.0	*5.8	8.0
45–64 years	9.5	9.4	8.7	15.5	12.8	10.3	22.9	*9.2	17.2
65 years and over	14.8	14.5	13.9	21.5	23.4	31.3	*30.2	22.7	*14.3
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	10.9	10.8	10.6	11.7	11.2	8.0	19.1	12.8	11.4
Under 17 years	6.5	6.3	7.1	5.0	7.5	4.6	13.8	*1.9	7.9
17–44 years	8.4	8.3	7.3	11.4	9.1	5.6	16.5	*10.0	10.6
45–64 years	16.3	16.0	15.3	19.3	20.4	16.0	37.7	*16.3	20.7
65 years and over	15.5	15.2	14.1	24.2	25.3	29.1	49.5	19.2	*14.2
$10,000 or more									
All ages	5.3	5.3	5.2	7.0	5.5	4.9	7.6	6.2	6.1
Under 17 years	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	9.2	*4.6	5.5
17–44 years	4.7	4.7	4.5	7.4	4.6	4.2	6.3	*4.9	4.8
45–64 years	6.1	6.1	5.9	9.1	7.4	6.1	*9.3	*5.3	10.8
65 years and over	10.6	10.6	10.3	15.9	12.4	*12.4	*3.2	*18.7	*9.0
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	10.3	10.6	10.1	12.5	8.6	6.6	16.5	10.6	10.0
Under 17 years	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.1	5.8	4.7	10.4	*1.3	*4.8
17–44 years	7.0	7.2	6.4	9.5	6.1	4.1	12.4	*9.0	9.5
45–64 years	12.2	12.1	11.4	15.2	13.0	10.8	27.2	*7.6	*12.8
65 years and over	16.2	15.8	14.1	25.8	26.4	25.1	54.6	*23.7	*20.1
9–11 years									
All ages	7.8	7.8	7.5	9.5	7.7	5.8	13.3	*7.9	8.8
Under 17 years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	4.3	11.5	*5.3	*8.2
17–44 years	7.1	7.1	6.3	10.3	7.5	6.4	12.3	*2.7	*7.1
45–64 years	9.4	9.2	8.6	13.8	12.5	*5.6	*29.6	*18.9	*16.9
65 years and over	12.1	12.1	11.5	19.8	*12.0	*30.3	*-	*5.0	*7.1
12 years or more									
All ages	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.6	6.8	5.3	11.1	6.4	7.1
Under 17 years	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.9	4.4	14.2	*4.1	5.9
17–44 years	5.1	5.1	4.8	8.4	6.0	4.5	10.5	5.9	6.0
45–64 years	6.8	6.7	6.4	12.3	10.7	9.8	*7.7	*6.3	14.3
65 years and over	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.5	12.5	*29.4	*3.0	*12.8	*5.2

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 11. Days of bed disability per person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Bed disability days per person per year								
All ages	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	8.4	5.4	4.9
Under 17 years	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.0	3.7	9.9	*3.5	5.2
17–44 years	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.0	4.2	3.4	6.9	5.3	4.2
45–64 years	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.6	4.3	*8.2	*4.8	7.9
65 years and over	6.0	5.9	5.6	10.1	8.2	*7.3	*19.7	*10.0	*1.0
Fair or poor									
All ages	25.1	25.0	24.6	27.3	25.7	21.6	32.5	23.3	31.1
Under 17 years	19.8	19.6	21.4	15.1	21.6	22.2	26.9	*7.7	*19.8
17–44 years	20.3	20.4	19.1	25.7	19.7	13.1	27.1	*13.1	20.4
45–64 years	25.5	25.2	24.8	27.8	29.1	22.5	40.8	*21.9	36.0
65 years and over	31.7	31.2	30.2	37.9	42.0	47.5	*61.1	35.3	*35.4

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures IX and X.

Table 12. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total currently employed population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes		Work-loss days per currently employed person per year							
All ages 17 years and over[3]	5.1	5.1	4.8	7.7	5.0	4.4	7.8	4.3	5.7
17–44 years	4.8	4.9	4.5	7.8	4.5	3.7	7.0	*3.5	5.6
45–64 years	5.7	5.7	5.5	7.8	6.4	6.3	*11.3	*6.0	*5.5
65 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.0	*4.8	*10.4	*13.7	*-	*3.6	*9.8
Male									
All ages 17 years and over	4.8	4.8	4.6	7.1	4.5	4.3	6.7	*3.0	4.9
17–44 years	4.5	4.5	4.3	6.9	4.1	3.7	*6.0	*2.3	4.8
45–64 years	5.6	5.6	5.5	8.2	5.9	5.9	*9.3	*4.7	*5.5
65 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.5	*3.5	*6.1	*11.7	*-	*-	*1.3
Female									
All ages 17 years and over	5.4	5.4	5.1	8.3	5.8	4.5	9.8	*5.8	6.6
17–44 years	5.3	5.3	4.9	8.7	5.2	3.8	*8.6	*4.9	6.6
45–64 years	5.8	5.7	5.6	7.4	7.3	*7.2	*15.1	*7.5	*5.6
65 years and over	5.3	5.1	4.9	*6.5	*19.3	*17.5	*-	*10.7	*27.0
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages 17 years and over	6.4	6.5	6.2	7.7	6.2	5.5	*7.8	*6.3	6.4
17–44 years	6.3	6.3	5.9	8.0	5.6	4.8	*7.2	*6.8	*5.9
45–64 years	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.4	*0.6	*12.1	*5.8	*6.3
65 years and over	4.5	4.4	4.4	*4.0	*8.3	*4.0	*-	*-	*25.3
$10,000 or more									
All ages 17 years and over	4.8	4.8	4.6	8.1	4.7	4.1	8.0	*3.4	5.2
17–44 years	4.6	4.6	4.3	8.2	4.1	3.4	6.9	*2.6	5.1
45–64 years	5.5	5.4	5.3	7.8	6.4	6.0	*11.7	*5.2	*5.9
65 years and over	3.9	3.7	3.6	*6.2	*17.0	*44.8	*-	*4.6	*-
EDUCATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages 17 years and over	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.5	4.5	10.9	*7.3	*6.2
17–44 years	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.7	4.3	3.2	*9.1	*7.2	*6.3
45–64 years	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.3	8.4	8.5	*15.2	*8.3	*4.3
65 years and over	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.5	*6.9	*3.2	*-	*-	*22.1
9–11 years									
All ages 17 years and over	6.5	6.6	6.0	9.8	5.1	4.9	*6.5	*3.7	*5.1
17–44 years	6.2	6.3	5.7	9.3	4.7	4.9	*4.9	*2.0	*5.0
45–64 years	7.3	7.3	6.8	11.2	*6.7	*5.1	*16.9	*7.5	*5.7
65 years and over	4.9	5.0	4.8	6.8	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-
12 years or more									
All ages 17 years and over	4.6	4.6	4.4	7.5	4.8	4.0	6.8	*3.3	5.6
17–44 years	4.5	4.5	4.3	7.8	4.7	3.8	*7.2	*2.6	5.6
45–64 years	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.4	4.5	*2.9	*4.5	*4.8	*6.2
65 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.4	1.7	*21.7	*89.5	*-	*6.4	*-

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 12. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total currently employed population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Work-loss days per currently employed person per year								
All ages 17 years and over	4.1	4.1	3.9	6.3	3.9	3.2	6.3	*3.5	4.6
17–44 years	4.1	4.2	3.9	6.6	3.7	3.1	5.9	*2.7	4.5
45–64 years	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.5	4.6	3.7	*8.3	*5.2	*5.2
65 years and over	3.0	3.0	2.9	*3.8	*4.6	*8.3	*-	*3.6	*1.0
Fair or poor									
All ages 17 years and over	14.6	14.6	14.7	15.0	14.0	12.5	*16.9	*15.[illegible]	17.6
17–44 years	14.5	14.6	14.3	16.4	12.9	10.1	*14.8	*16.1	*21.0
45–64 years	15.4	15.4	15.7	14.4	14.7	16.1	*21.9	*16.5	*7.6
65 years and over	10.3	9.7	10.2	*7.4	*40.7	*27.2	*-	*-	*162.0

[1]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures IX and X.

Table 13. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Persons with activity limitation							
		Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes					Percent of persons				
All ages[3]	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	11.1	9.5	14.8	17.0	10.3
Under 17 years	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	6.2	*3.5	2.9
17–44 years	8.6	8.6	8.5	10.3	8.6	7.4	13.9	9.4	7.2
45–64 years	23.9	23.8	23.1	32.2	24.1	23.5	29.7	23.3	23.6
65 years and over	45.4	45.3	44.3	57.2	47.5	52.4	52.6	42.1	44.4
Male									
All ages	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	10.7	9.3	13.5	18.5	9.7
Under 17 years	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	5.3	*6.6	*2.5
17–44 years	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.5	8.6	7.5	12.9	11.7	7.1
45–64 years	24.9	25.0	24.5	31.7	23.1	21.2	26.3	27.2	23.2
65 years and over	48.7	48.7	47.6	60.7	49.4	54.0	57.7	40.3	50.0
Female									
All ages	14.2	14.4	14.4	15.4	11.4	9.6	15.9	15.9	10.9
Under 17 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	6.8	*0.8	*3.3
17–44 years	8.1	8.1	7.9	10.1	8.5	7.2	15.0	7.1	7.3
45–64 years	22.9	22.8	21.8	32.6	25.0	25.6	33.1	20.6	23.9
65 years and over	43.1	43.0	41.9	54.6	45.9	51.0	50.0	43.3	40.9
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	24.5	25.5	26.9	21.2	15.6	13.0	21.0	26.8	14.7
Under 17 years	5.0	5.1	5.6	4.2	4.7	3.8	8.2	*2.8	*3.4
17–44 years	13.1	13.1	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.9	21.6	14.9	10.4
45–64 years	42.9	43.4	42.6	47.2	36.3	31.3	50.5	34.3	39.0
65 years and over	50.3	50.3	49.0	61.0	50.0	54.5	57.5	47.1	43.1
$10,000 or more									
All ages	10.3	10.4	10.6	8.7	7.7	6.9	8.0	12.0	8.0
Under 17 years	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	*3.4	*4.4	*2.6
17–44 years	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	7.1	6.0
45–64 years	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.0	18.5	17.1	18.5	17.0
65 years and over	38.9	38.8	38.7	42.9	43.4	47.7	*45.5	35.0	44.6
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	27.1	29.4	30.4	27.0	13.6	11.8	19.8	22.5	14.7
Under 17 years	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	*5.3	*3.7	*2.7
17–44 years	13.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	9.5	7.6	18.3	*13.0	8.7
45–64 years	34.7	35.4	34.4	39.8	28.8	26.4	40.0	27.2	27.7
65 years and over	52.0	52.1	50.5	62.0	49.6	51.0	61.1	45.6	46.6
9–11 years									
All ages	16.1	16.6	17.4	13.7	10.1	7.6	13.7	17.5	11.5
Under 17 years	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	*2.4	7.9	*	*4.5
17–44 years	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.5	9.8	8.2	13.8	*8.8	9.8
45–64 years	26.5	26.6	26.0	31.4	23.6	16.4	*33.3	*34.2	27.5
65 years and over	45.3	45.3	44.8	52.2	44.6	*61.1	*33.3	*40.0	*35.3

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 13. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Persons with activity limitation							
		Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE—Con.									
12 years or more					Percent of persons				
All ages	10.7	10.8	11.0	9.0	8.6	7.4	10.6	12.1	8.6
Under 17 years	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	*5.6	*4.2	2.5
17–44 years	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.9	11.0	7.4	6.4
45–64 years	19.3	19.3	19.1	23.5	19.4	20.5	17.9	16.7	20.6
65 years and over	38.6	38.5	38.4	41.8	44.9	59.5	*41.7	36.4	46.2
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good									
All ages	8.4	8.6	8.8	7.2	5.8	4.7	6.7	9.1	6.2
Under 17 years	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.9	*2.8	2.0
17–44 years	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.3	6.7	4.8	4.8
45–64 years	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	11.7	11.3	12.1	11.6	13.1
65 years and over	31.2	31.1	30.4	40.9	33.4	32.6	40.0	30.4	34.3
Fair or poor									
All ages	55.9	56.9	58.8	49.9	43.3	41.0	46.0	54.9	41.7
Under 17 years	25.6	26.3	29.1	19.2	20.6	19.1	31.5	*33.3	*14.3
17–44 years	37.8	38.3	39.2	36.4	32.6	30.3	41.5	40.7	29.9
45–64 years	63.3	63.7	64.5	61.3	57.3	54.8	60.8	58.3	60.2
65 years and over	76.9	77.1	77.3	76.1	70.9	74.8	68.2	65.1	69.8

[1]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures XI and XII.

Table 14. Percent of persons with limitation in major activity due to chronic conditions by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Persons with limitation in major activity							
		Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
		Percent of persons							
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes									
All ages[3]	10.8	11.0	10.8	12.4	8.3	7.1	10.8	13.6	7.3
Under 17 years	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.7	*2.2	1.7
17–44 years	5.4	5.4	5.1	7.8	5.6	5.2	9.4	5.7	4.1
45–64 years	18.7	18.6	17.8	27.3	19.1	18.3	24.1	19.7	17.7
65 years and over	38.8	38.7	37.6	50.7	42.4	46.5	52.6	37.1	39.6
Male									
All ages	11.1	11.3	11.2	12.7	8.1	7.0	10.0	14.7	7.0
Under 17 years	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	*3.8	*3.8	*1.1
17–44 years	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.3	5.5	5.4	7.8	6.8	3.8
45–64 years	20.0	20.0	19.3	27.9	19.1	16.6	23.3	24.0	18.4
65 years and over	43.8	43.7	42.5	56.5	45.9	49.2	57.7	37.7	48.2
Female									
All ages	10.5	10.7	10.5	12.2	8.5	7.2	11.6	12.7	7.5
Under 17 years	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	*3.2	*0.8	*2.0
17–44 years	5.2	5.1	4.9	7.3	5.7	5.0	10.8	*4.9	4.3
45–64 years	17.5	17.4	16.4	26.9	19.2	19.7	24.8	16.7	17.1
65 years and over	35.4	35.2	34.2	46.5	39.9	44.1	50.0	36.7	34.1
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	20.1	20.9	22.0	17.8	12.2	10.3	16.2	22.0	10.9
Under 17 years	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.1	5.6	*1.4	*2.3
17–44 years	9.2	9.2	8.6	11.3	8.6	7.4	15.6	*7.4	5.4
45–64 years	37.2	37.6	36.8	41.2	31.1	26.3	42.1	30.3	34.1
65 years and over	43.2	43.2	41.8	54.2	45.0	47.8	57.5	42.9	37.5
$10,000 or more									
All ages	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	9.5	5.2
Under 17 years	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	*0.9	*2.9	*1.4
17–44 years	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.8	3.6
45–64 years	13.1	13.1	13.1	14.9	13.2	14.0	13.2	16.0	9.7
65 years and over	32.9	32.7	32.6	36.0	38.9	44.6	*45.5	28.3	41.1
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	22.8	24.8	25.6	23.1	10.8	9.5	15.6	17.9	10.8
Under 17 years	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	*2.8	*-	*2.7
17–44 years	10.1	10.9	10.8	11.7	6.9	5.9	13.6	*9.0	*5.1
45–64 years	29.6	30.2	29.3	34.6	23.4	22.4	32.5	21.0	20.5
65 years and over	45.5	45.6	44.0	55.2	44.9	46.1	61.1	41.2	37.9
9–11 years									
All ages	12.6	13.0	13.5	11.1	7.5	5.5	10.6	16.8	7.2
Under 17 years	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	*1.8	*5.6	*-	*1.5
17–44 years	7.6	7.7	7.1	9.8	6.8	5.8	10.8	*8.8	*5.2
45–64 years	21.5	21.6	20.8	27.3	18.7	11.0	*28.2	*31.6	*21.6
65 years and over	38.6	38.5	37.9	46.7	41.5	*55.6	*33.3	*40.0	*29.4

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 14. Percent of persons with limitation in major activity due to chronic conditions by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Persons with limitation in major activity							
		Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE—Con.									
12 years or more					Percent of persons				
All ages	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.7	5.8	4.8	6.4	9.0	6.0
Under 17 years	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	*3.0	*3.5	*1.5
17–44 years	4.4	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.2	4.3	5.9	*3.2	3.6
45–64 years	14.0	14.0	13.8	19.1	14.3	13.2	*13.1	14.3	15.9
65 years and over	32.1	31.9	31.8	36.5	38.8	45.9	*41.7	29.9	43.1
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good									
All ages	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	3.7	2.9	4.5	6.7	3.8
Under 17 years	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	*1.4	*1.4	*1.0
17–44 years	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.6	*2.4	2.2
45–64 years	8.4	8.4	8.2	10.8	7.8	6.8	9.7	9.3	8.5
65 years and over	24.6	24.5	23.8	34.3	28.1	25.0	40.0	25.6	30.3
Fair or poor									
All ages	48.3	49.3	51.0	43.3	36.0	35.0	36.1	47.7	33.2
Under 17 years	17.6	18.1	20.0	13.2	14.4	13.8	20.5	*33.3	*10.2
17–44 years	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.9	25.6	24.1	31.5	27.8	20.9
45–64 years	55.6	56.0	56.7	54.2	48.9	47.9	48.5	51.4	49.5
65 years and over	70.4	70.6	70.7	69.8	66.5	70.9	68.2	61.9	62.8

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures XI and XII.

Table 15. Population used in computing rates and percentages shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes					Population in thousands				
All ages[3]	215,825	201,526	173,481	24,863	14,298	7,352	1,919	1,221	2,786
Under 17 years	58,346	53,477	43,835	8,692	4,869	2,653	628	230	836
4–16 years	45,666	42,024	34,546	6,763	3,642	1,969	489	185	607
17–44 years	90,673	84,067	72,366	10,173	6,606	3,499	988	490	1,382
45–64 years	43,466	41,390	36,837	4,012	2,076	929	266	305	424
65 years and over	23,340	22,592	20,443	1,986	748	271	57	197	144
Male									
All ages	104,139	97,212	84,091	11,556	6,927	3,653	927	530	1,312
Under 17 years	29,764	27,285	22,441	4,378	2,479	1,348	320	106	436
4–16 years	23,267	21,420	17,675	3,397	1,848	992	254	85	319
17–44 years	43,983	40,834	35,572	4,510	3,149	1,722	449	222	630
45–64 years	20,776	19,795	17,694	1,840	981	457	133	125	190
65 years and over	9,616	9,297	8,384	829	318	126	26	77	56
Female									
All ages	111,686	104,315	89,390	13,307	7,371	3,699	991	691	1,474
Under 17 years	28,582	26,192	21,394	4,314	2,391	1,305	308	124	400
4–16 years	22,399	20,605	16,871	3,366	1,794	977	235	99	288
17–44 years	46,690	43,234	36,794	5,663	3,456	1,777	519	268	752
45–64 years	22,690	21,595	19,143	2,172	1,095	472	133	180	234
65 years and over	13,724	13,295	12,059	1,158	429	145	32	120	88
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	55,105	49,909	38,126	11,069	5,196	2,653	926	410	923
Under 17 years	13,527	11,644	7,307	4,136	1,883	979	355	72	265
4–16 years	9,950	8,576	5,321	3,118	1,373	701	273	56	189
17–44 years	19,866	17,600	13,313	3,946	2,266	1,199	436	121	463
45–64 years	9,079	8,449	6,714	1,639	630	297	95	99	123
65 years and over	12,633	12,215	10,791	1,348	418	178	40	119	72
$10,000 and over									
All ages	140,730	133,246	120,841	10,332	7,484	4,077	803	652	1,643
Under 17 years	39,704	37,184	33,149	3,414	2,520	1,441	232	136	506
4–16 years	31,638	29,721	26,488	2,753	1,917	1,096	186	110	372
17–44 years	63,990	60,325	54,400	4,907	3,665	2,048	431	294	822
45–64 years	29,495	28,393	26,317	1,703	1,101	523	129	162	259
65 years and over	7,541	7,343	6,975	308	198	65	*11	60	56
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	36,437	31,242	23,959	6,815	5,195	3,384	681	302	572
Under 17 years	7,913	6,070	4,004	1,930	1,843	1,209	247	54	148
4–16 years	6,523	5,087	3,429	1,552	1,436	940	195	42	115
17–44 years	9,502	7,407	5,339	1,899	2,095	1,427	279	100	254
45–64 years	9,459	8,580	6,796	1,683	879	541	120	81	112
65 years and over	9,564	9,186	7,820	1,304	379	206	36	68	58
9–11 years									
All ages	31,884	29,517	23,611	5,620	2,367	1,270	454	143	375
Under 17 years	9,260	8,340	5,972	2,269	920	499	177	28	133
4–16 years	7,293	6,624	4,766	1,786	669	358	132	24	96
17–44 years	12,193	11,095	8,682	2,285	1,098	607	232	57	174
45–64 years	6,838	6,554	5,708	796	284	146	39	38	51
65 years and over	3,593	3,528	3,248	270	65	18	*6	20	17

See footnotes and notes at end of table.

Table 15. Population used in computing rates and percentages shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE—Con.									
12 years and over				Population in thousands					
All ages	144,115	138,056	123,873	11,823	6,059	2,569	705	700	1,805
Under 17 years	40,315	38,334	33,333	4,308	1,981	901	196	143	550
4–16 years	31,141	29,701	25,901	3,281	1,439	638	159	115	392
17–44 years	67,897	64,756	57,743	5,803	3,141	1,410	410	312	939
45–64 years	26,306	25,565	23,820	1,375	741	220	84	168	252
65 years and over	9,598	9,401	8,976	337	196	37	*12	77	65
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good									
All ages	187,662	175,508	152,602	20,079	12,154	6,359	1,513	985	2,452
Under 17 years	55,351	50,837	41,943	8,001	4,513	2,488	554	218	784
4–16 years	43,331	39,953	33,076	6,203	3,378	1,854	428	175	571
17–44 years	82,518	76,815	66,876	8,546	5,703	3,064	759	417	1,241
45–64 years	33,840	32,356	29,461	2,472	1,483	664	165	225	328
65 years and over	15,954	15,500	14,322	1,059	455	144	35	125	99
Fair or poor									
All ages	27,024	25,015	20,061	4,625	2,009	960	391	195	319
Under 17 years	2,632	2,306	1,629	630	326	152	73	*6	49
4–16 years	2,055	1,810	1,265	512	245	108	60	*5	35
17–44 years	7,816	6,973	5,261	1,583	843	423	200	54	134
45–64 years	9,382	8,819	7,203	1,505	562	259	97	72	93
65 years and over	7,195	6,917	5,967	907	278	127	22	63	43

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTES: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures III and IV.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 16. Currently employed population used in computing rates of work-loss days shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total currently employed population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes	Currently employed population in thousands								
All ages 17 years and over[3]	95,744	90,582	79,985	9,183	5,163	2,894	552	401	1,213
17–44 years	64,918	60,920	53,449	6,439	3,997	2,300	441	261	923
45–64 years	27,613	26,509	23,684	2,463	1,103	561	109	130	272
65 years and over	3,214	3,152	2,852	281	62	32	*2	*9	18
Male									
All ages 17 years and over	55,458	52,368	46,849	4,711	3,090	1,803	342	219	662
17–44 years	36,902	34,533	30,710	3,243	2,369	1,416	269	141	501
45–64 years	16,536	15,858	14,334	1,308	679	367	72	71	149
65 years and over	2,020	1,977	1,805	160	43	21	*2	*7	*12
Female									
All ages 17 years and over	40,286	38,214	33,136	4,472	2,073	1,090	209	182	550
17–44 years	28,016	26,387	22,739	3,196	1,629	885	172	121	442
45–64 years	11,076	10,652	9,350	1,155	425	194	37	59	122
65 years and over	1,194	1,175	1,047	121	20	*11	*-	*3	*6
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages 17 years and over	16,688	15,231	12,222	2,789	1,458	832	176	96	325
17–44 years	11,580	10,407	8,358	1,888	1,172	682	151	56	261
45–64 years	3,771	3,516	2,730	734	255	131	24	38	57
65 years and over	1,338	1,307	1,133	167	31	20	*1	*3	*7
$10,000 and over									
All ages 17 years and over	71,396	68,098	61,897	5,150	3,298	1,835	340	268	801
17–44 years	48,991	46,443	41,908	3,769	2,548	1,465	262	180	603
45–64 years	20,993	20,265	18,676	1,314	728	363	78	82	190
65 years and over	1,412	1,390	1,313	67	23	*8	*-	*7	*8
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages 17 years and over	11,624	9,897	7,730	2,017	1,727	1,196	163	98	242
17–44 years	5,696	4,474	3,415	965	1,221	872	114	55	163
45–64 years	4,898	4,429	3,491	887	469	299	49	39	71
65 years and over	1,031	994	824	165	37	25	*1	*4	*8
9–11 years									
All ages 17 years and over	12,578	11,805	9,923	1,772	773	472	127	35	124
17–44 years	7,894	7,276	5,971	1,229	618	380	107	24	97
45–64 years	4,174	4,023	3,495	494	151	91	18	*11	27
65 years and over	510	506	457	49	*3	*1	*1	*-	*1
12 years and over									
All ages 17 years and over	70,585	68,016	61,697	5,188	2,569	1,178	253	262	828
17–44 years	50,839	48,742	43,740	4,151	2,097	1,014	213	179	652
45–64 years	18,125	17,671	16,427	978	454	159	40	78	167
65 years and over	1,620	1,603	1,530	59	18	*4	*-	*5	*9

See footnotes and notes at end of table.

Table 16. Currently employed population used in computing rates of work-loss days shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1978–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total currently employed population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good	Currently employed population in thousands								
All ages 17 years and over	86,899	82,305	73,629	7,685	4,594	2,560	468	371	1,105
17–44 years	60,441	56,821	50,204	5,657	3,620	2,078	381	243	855
45–64 years	23,792	22,871	20,728	1,830	921	459	85	119	234
65 years and over	2,665	2,613	2,398	197	52	23	*2	*9	16
Fair or poor									
All ages 17 years and over	8,520	7,975	6,401	1,458	545	323	81	27	103
17–44 years	4,292	3,935	3,101	765	357	213	57	16	65
45–64 years	3,695	3,517	2,860	611	178	101	24	*10	37
65 years and over	533	523	441	82	*10	*9	*-	*-	*1

[1] Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3] Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTES: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures III and IV.

For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, *Employment and Earnings*.

Table 17. Population used in computing acute condition rates shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
	Population in thousands								
SEX AND AGE									
Both sexes									
All ages[3]	216,822	201,936	173,735	24,836	14,886	7,881	1,982	1,293	2,956
Under 17 years	58,012	52,972	43,356	8,606	5,041	2,907	669	249	939
Under 6 years	18,856	17,012	13,781	2,877	1,844	1,104	231	65	340
6–16 years	39,157	35,959	29,575	5,730	3,197	1,803	439	183	599
17–44 years	91,697	84,757	72,909	10,246	6,940	3,711	995	525	1,449
45 years and over	67,113	64,208	57,470	5,984	2,905	1,263	318	520	568
45–64 years	43,495	41,363	36,788	3,991	2,132	958	264	318	429
65 years and over	23,618	22,845	20,682	1,993	773	304	54	202	139
Male									
All ages	104,619	97,362	84,162	11,581	7,258	3,945	966	568	1,404
Under 17 years	29,597	27,030	22,201	4,349	2,568	1,476	345	116	495
17–44 years	44,498	41,146	35,807	4,564	3,352	1,853	464	245	659
45 years and over	30,524	29,186	26,154	2,668	1,338	616	157	207	250
Female									
All ages	112,202	104,574	89,573	13,256	7,628	3,936	1,016	725	1,552
Under 17 years	28,415	25,942	21,155	4,258	2,473	1,430	324	133	444
17–44 years	47,198	43,611	37,102	5,682	3,588	1,858	530	280	790
45 years and over	36,589	35,021	31,316	3,316	1,568	647	161	313	318
FAMILY INCOME AND AGE									
Under $10,000									
All ages	52,645	47,622	36,330	10,552	5,023	2,651	882	416	939
Under 17 years	12,671	10,878	6,770	3,902	1,793	1,006	343	76	282
17–44 years	18,998	16,798	12,661	3,781	2,200	1,181	410	117	468
45 years and over	20,976	19,946	16,899	2,870	1,030	464	129	222	189
$10,000 and over									
All ages	144,537	136,374	123,283	10,875	8,163	4,582	903	684	1,790
Under 17 years	40,295	37,535	33,248	3,610	2,760	1,649	285	144	583
17–44 years	65,950	61,927	55,702	5,155	4,023	2,278	476	310	884
45 years and over	38,292	36,912	34,332	2,111	1,380	654	142	231	324
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE									
Under 9 years									
All ages	36,043	30,737	23,627	6,594	5,307	3,627	668	308	573
Under 17 years	7,634	5,773	3,794	1,830	1,861	1,337	238	60	148
17–44 years	9,482	7,308	5,266	1,845	2,173	1,510	277	99	265
45 years and over	18,928	17,655	14,567	2,919	1,273	780	153	149	160
9–11 years									
All ages	31,755	29,252	23,350	5,595	2,502	1,401	482	156	381
Under 17 years	9,042	8,066	5,762	2,200	976	555	204	38	142
17–44 years	12,259	11,095	8,659	2,299	1,164	670	237	57	170
45 years and over	10,454	10,091	8,930	1,097	363	176	41	61	68
12 years and over									
All ages	145,799	139,412	124,859	12,087	6,387	2,733	752	760	1,970
Under 17 years	40,515	38,429	33,290	4,408	2,086	974	226	150	644
17–44 years	68,910	65,592	58,418	5,933	3,318	1,480	429	349	999
45 years and over	36,374	35,391	33,150	1,746	983	279	97	261	327

See footnotes and notes at end of table.

Table 17. Population used in computing acute condition rates shown in this publication by race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	Total population	Non-Hispanic			Specified Hispanic				
		All races[1]	White	Black	All Hispanic[2]	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban American	Other Hispanic
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND AGE									
Excellent or good				Population in thousands					
All ages	188,331	175,718	152,634	20,086	12,613	6,813	1,543	1,021	2,613
Under 17 years	55,049	50,370	41,461	7,962	4,679	2,722	590	235	880
17–44 years	83,389	77,400	67,328	8,609	5,988	3,250	778	435	1,311
45 years and over	49,893	47,948	43,844	3,516	1,946	841	176	350	422
Fair or poor									
All ages	27,341	25,233	20,308	4,587	2,108	1,035	420	214	324
Under 17 years	2,636	2,300	1,660	586	337	172	79	*7	55
17–44 years	7,944	7,071	5,354	1,590	873	448	205	61	130
45 years and over	16,760	15,862	13,294	2,411	898	415	137	145	140

[1]Includes other races and unknown if Hispanic origin.
[2]Includes unknown specified Hispanic origin.
[3]Includes unknown family income, unknown education of family head, and unknown perceived health status.

NOTES: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates in this table are shown in appendix I, figures III and IV.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

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Appendix I
Technical notes

Background of this report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

NHIS utilizes a questionnaire that obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued that cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period because data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (for example, 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical design of NHIS

General plan

The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets because it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

- Area segments, which are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general, the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the NHIS sample was selected.

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 110,000 persons.

During 1978, 1979, and 1980 the sample comprised about 122,000 eligible occupied households of which about 118,000 were interviewed. The interviewed households contained about 323,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was 3.4 percent, of which 1.9 percent was due to respondent refusal.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the NHIS have been published,[5,6] as well as a detailed description of the sample design and the estimation procedure.[7,8]

Collection of data

Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by NCHS. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample,

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved.

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor that has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-race*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-race cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, race, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, for example, a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures. Similarly an estimate for 3 years is obtained by averaging 12 quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience that actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year.* Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Explanation of hospital recall

The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations that occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Because the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month-recall data because a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

General qualifications

Combining data years

When 3 years of data are used, as in this report, the sum of the annual estimates is divided by 3 to obtain an average annual estimate for the statistic.

Nonresponse

Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

The interview process

The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of the interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

Rounding of numbers

The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures

Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Reliability of estimates

Because the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.[9] Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the National Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.[10–13]

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation that arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases that might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large. The standard errors shown in this report were computed using a balanced half-sample replication procedure.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Standard error charts

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. To derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

1. *Narrow range*—This class consists of (1) statistics that estimate a population attribute; for example, the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3; for example, the number of acute conditions.
2. *Medium range*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5; for example, the number of visits to a dentist.
3. *Wide range*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5; for example, the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors

The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves (figures I–X). The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percents in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percents in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves

(figures XI and XII). For values that do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates, if converted to rates per 100, may be treated as though they were percents and the relative standard errors obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

a. Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-race groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

b. In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

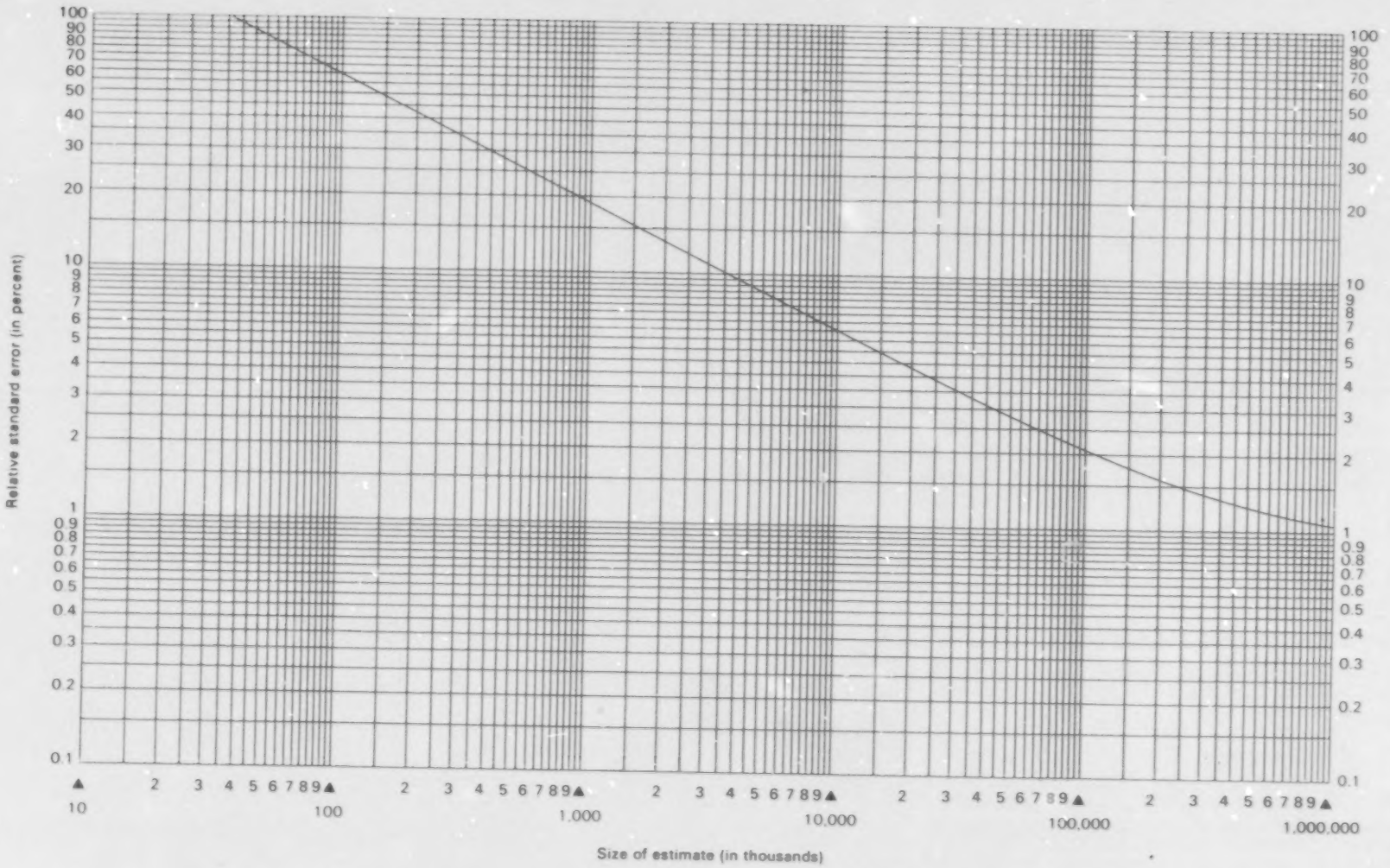
Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

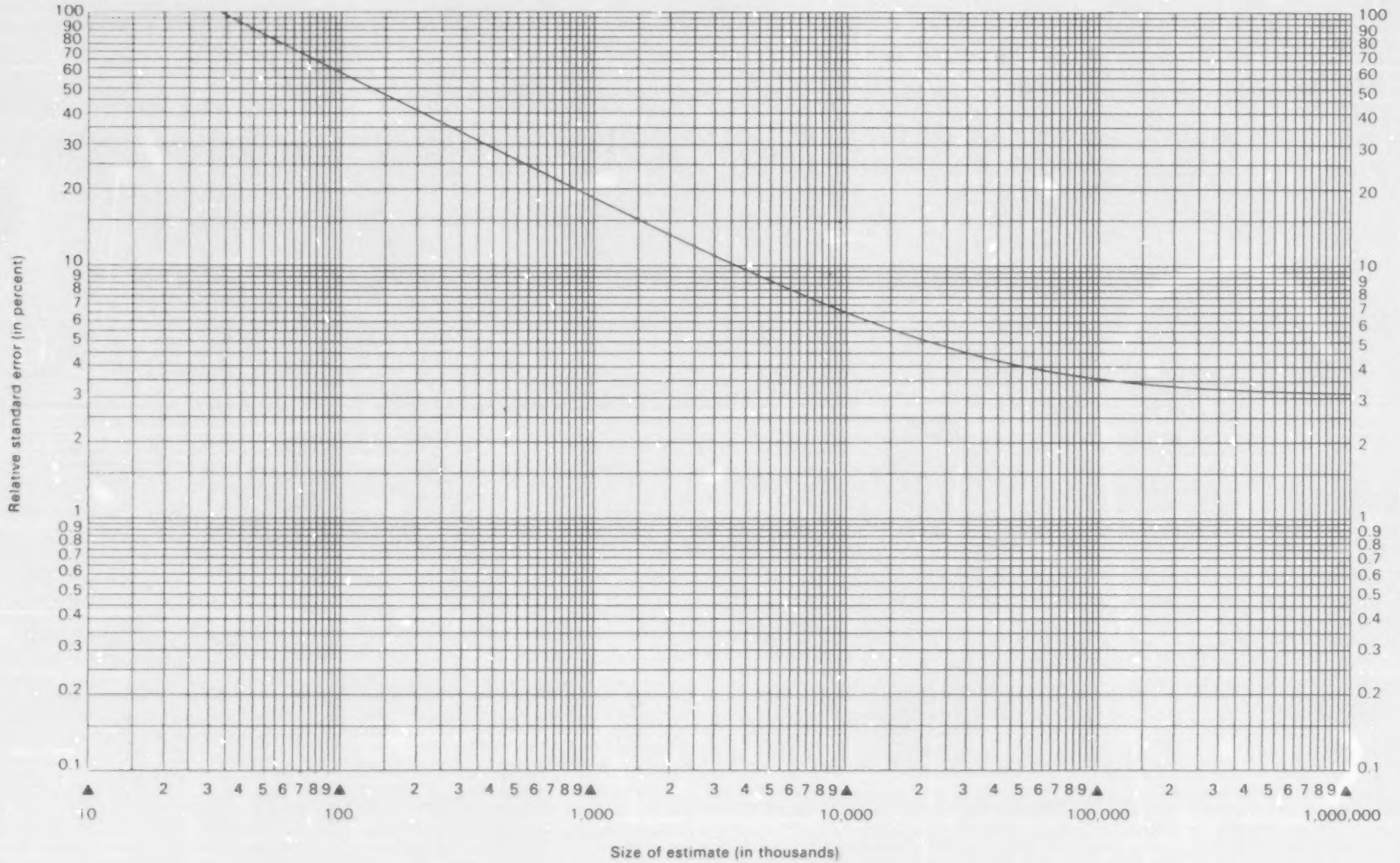
where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2, respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four previous rules, whichever is appropriate.



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for medium-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 6 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 600,000 (6 percent of 10,000,000).

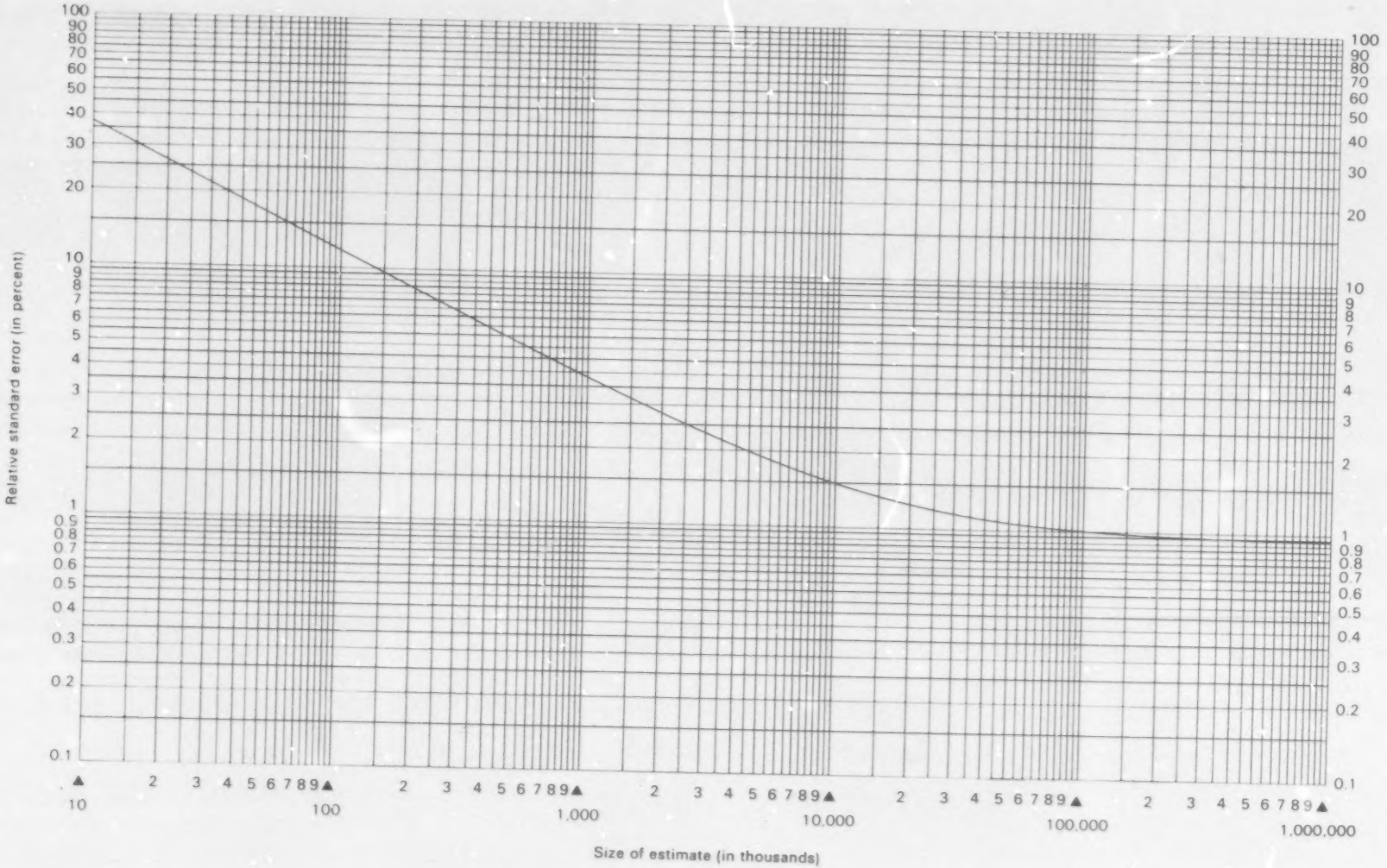
Figure I. Relative standard errors for number of physician or dental visits based on a 2-week reference period for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for medium-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 6.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 650,000 (6.5 percent of 10,000,000).

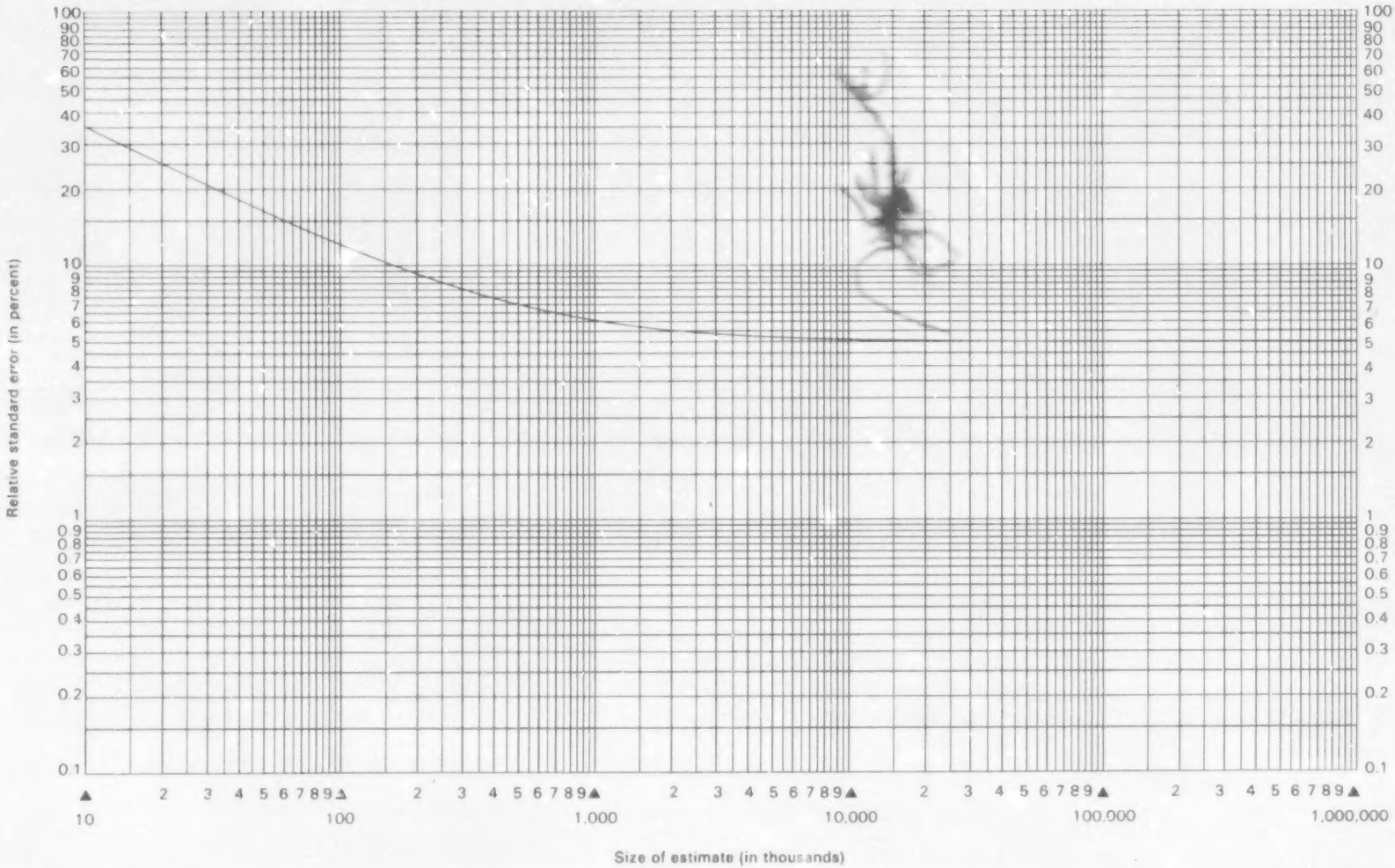
Figure II. Relative standard errors for number of physician or dental visits based on a 2-week reference period for Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates of population characteristics or narrow-range estimates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons with an annual family income of less than $10,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 3.8 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 38,000 (3.8 percent of 1,000,000).

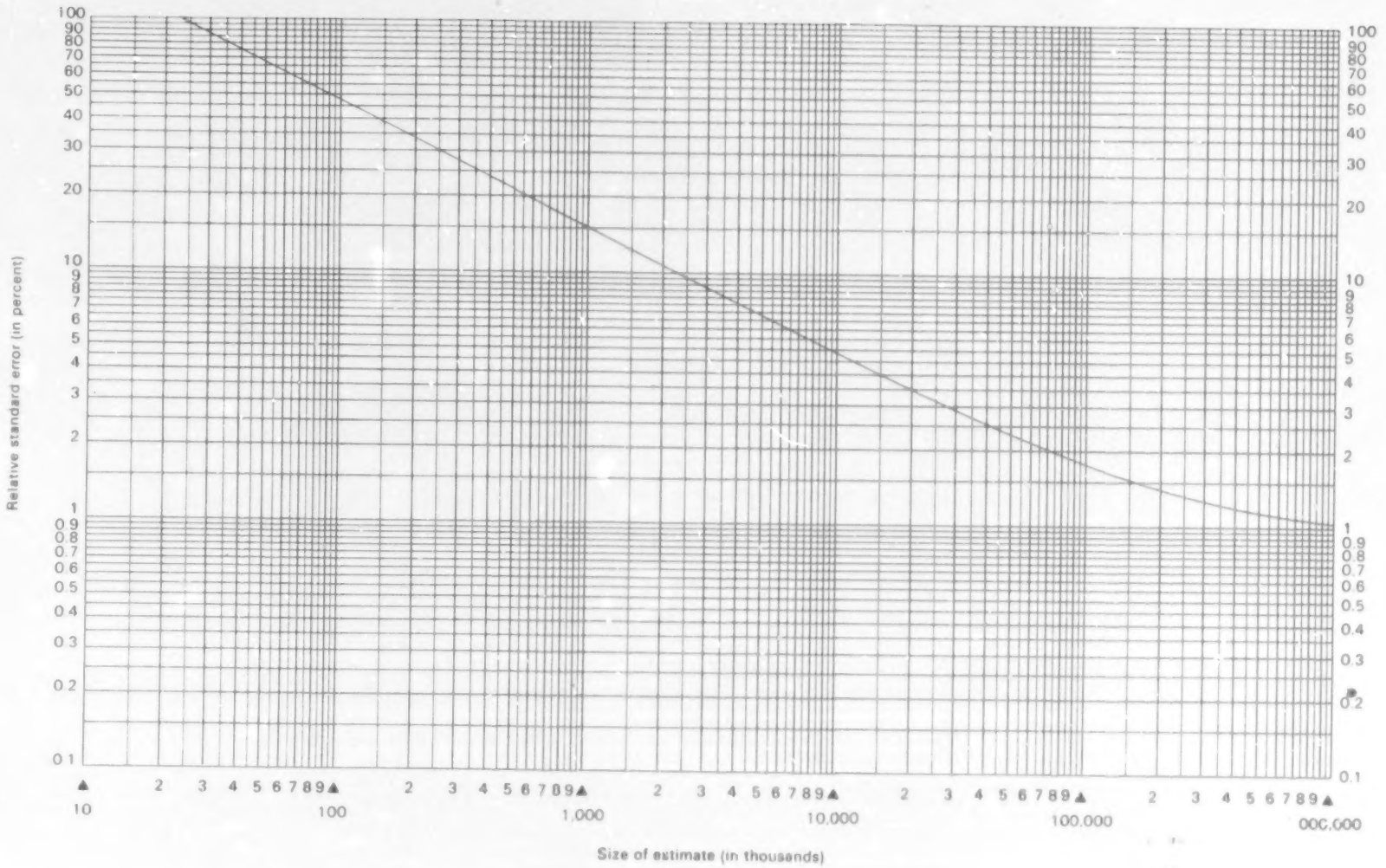
Figure III. Relative standard errors for population characteristics for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates of population characteristics or narrow-range estimates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons with annual family income of less than $10,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 6.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 60,000 (6.0 percent of 1,000,000).

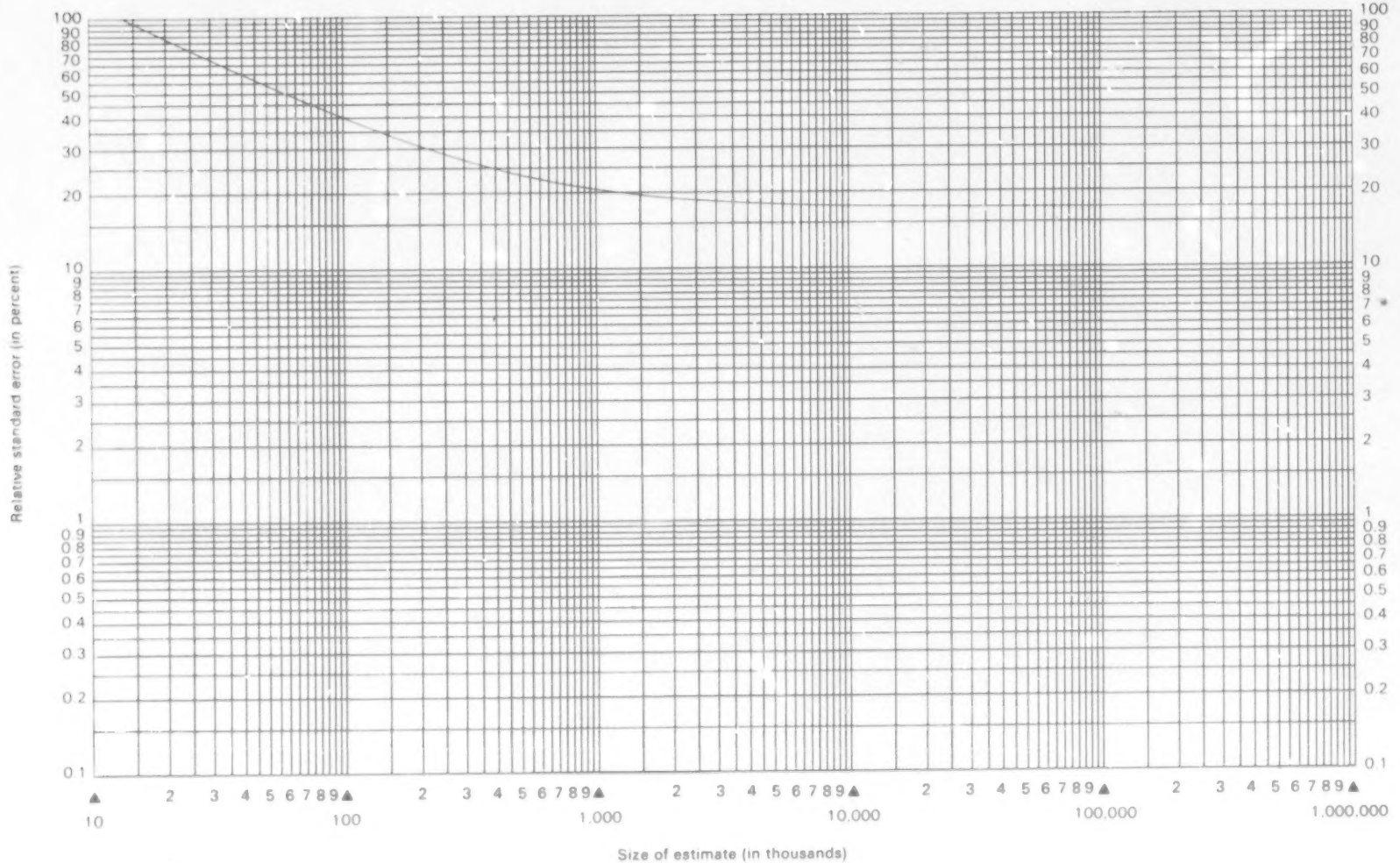
Figure IV. Relative standard errors for population characteristics for Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for wide-range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 days of hospitalization in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 15.1 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 151,000 (15.1 percent of 1,000,000).

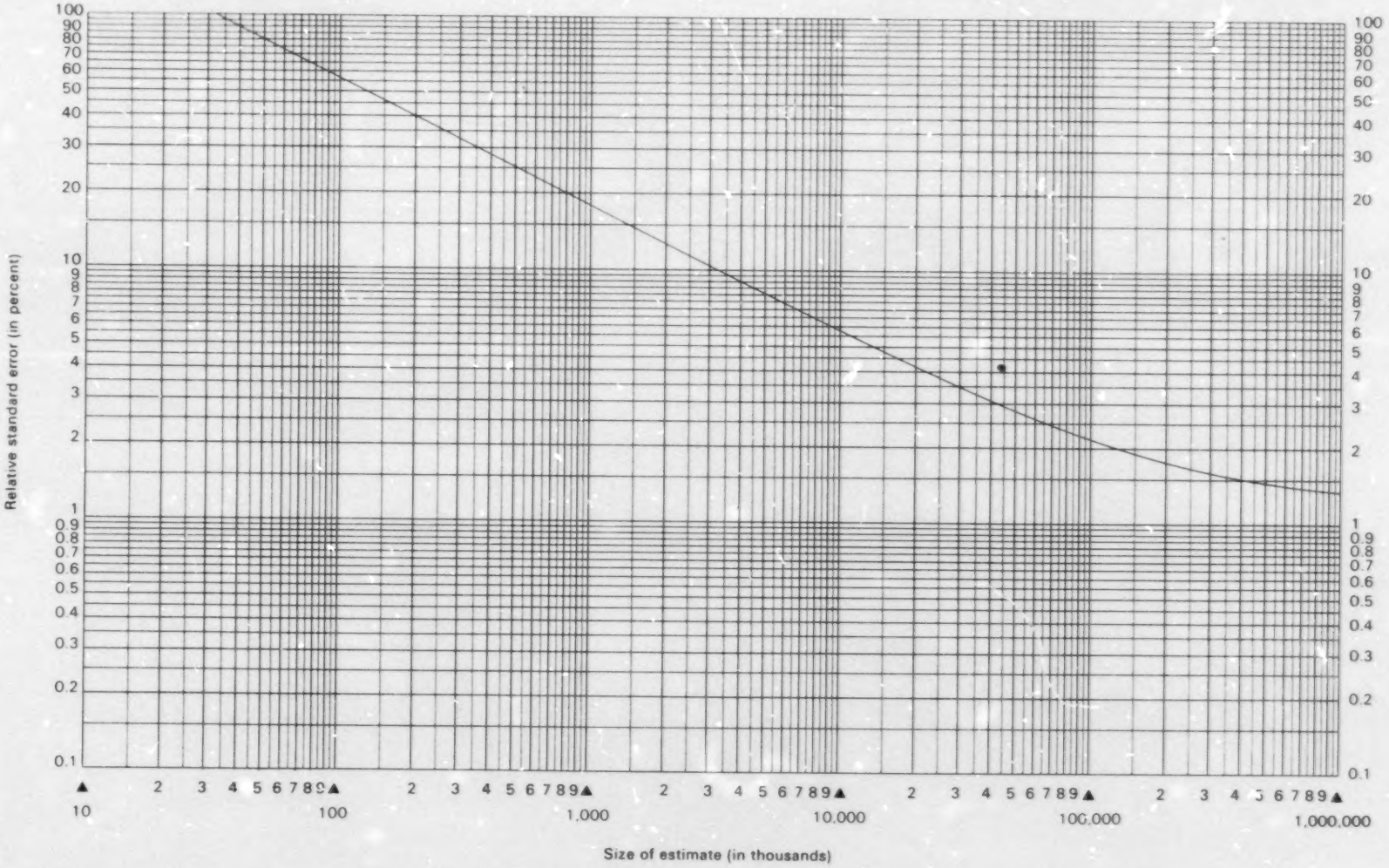
Figure V. Relative standard errors for short-stay hospital days based on a 12-month reference period for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for wide-range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 days of hospitalization in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 20.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 205,000 (20.5 percent of 1,000,000).

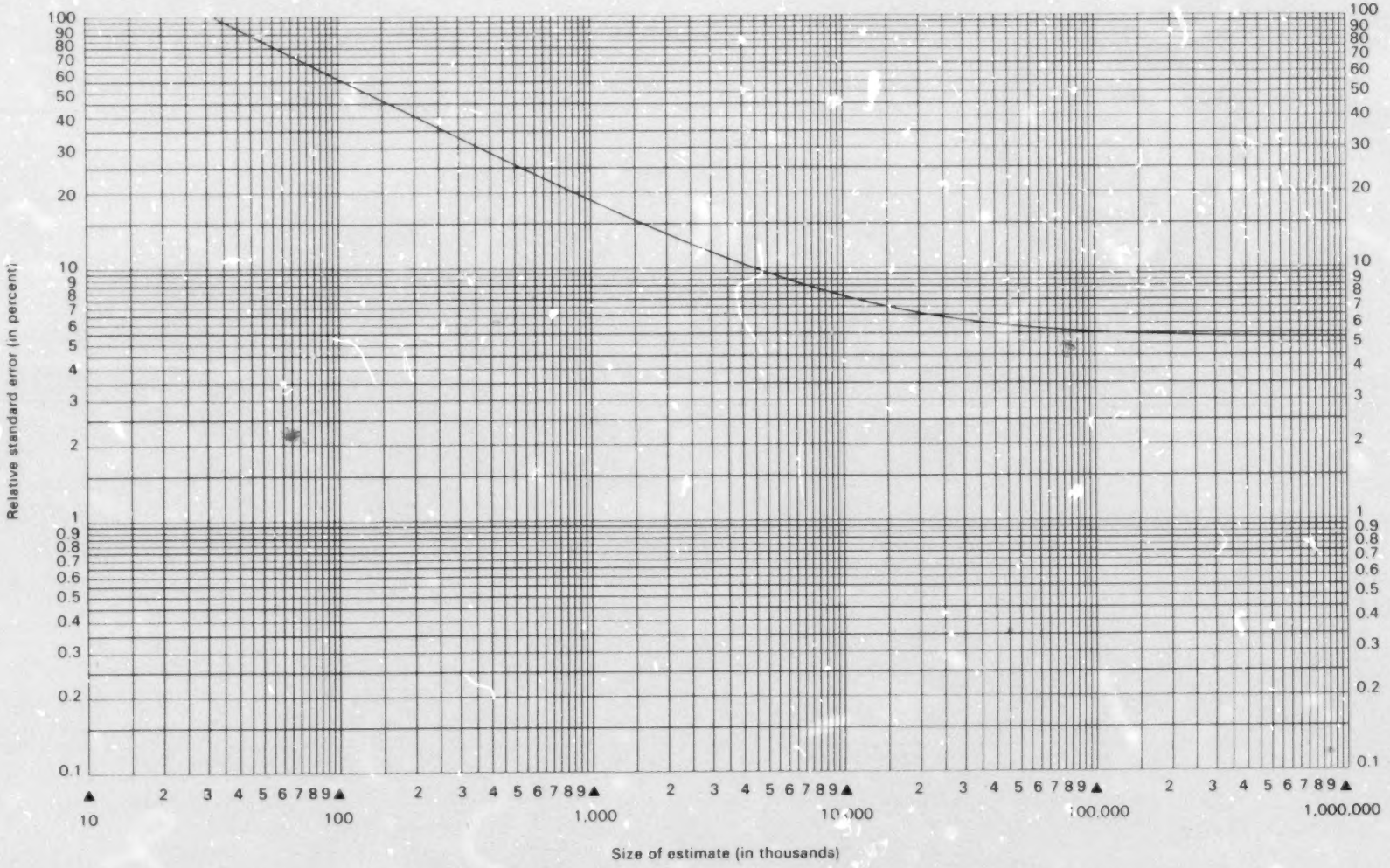
Figure VI. Relative standard errors for short-stay hospital days based on a 12-month reference period for Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 acute respiratory conditions (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 17.9 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 179,000 (17.9 percent of 1,000,000).

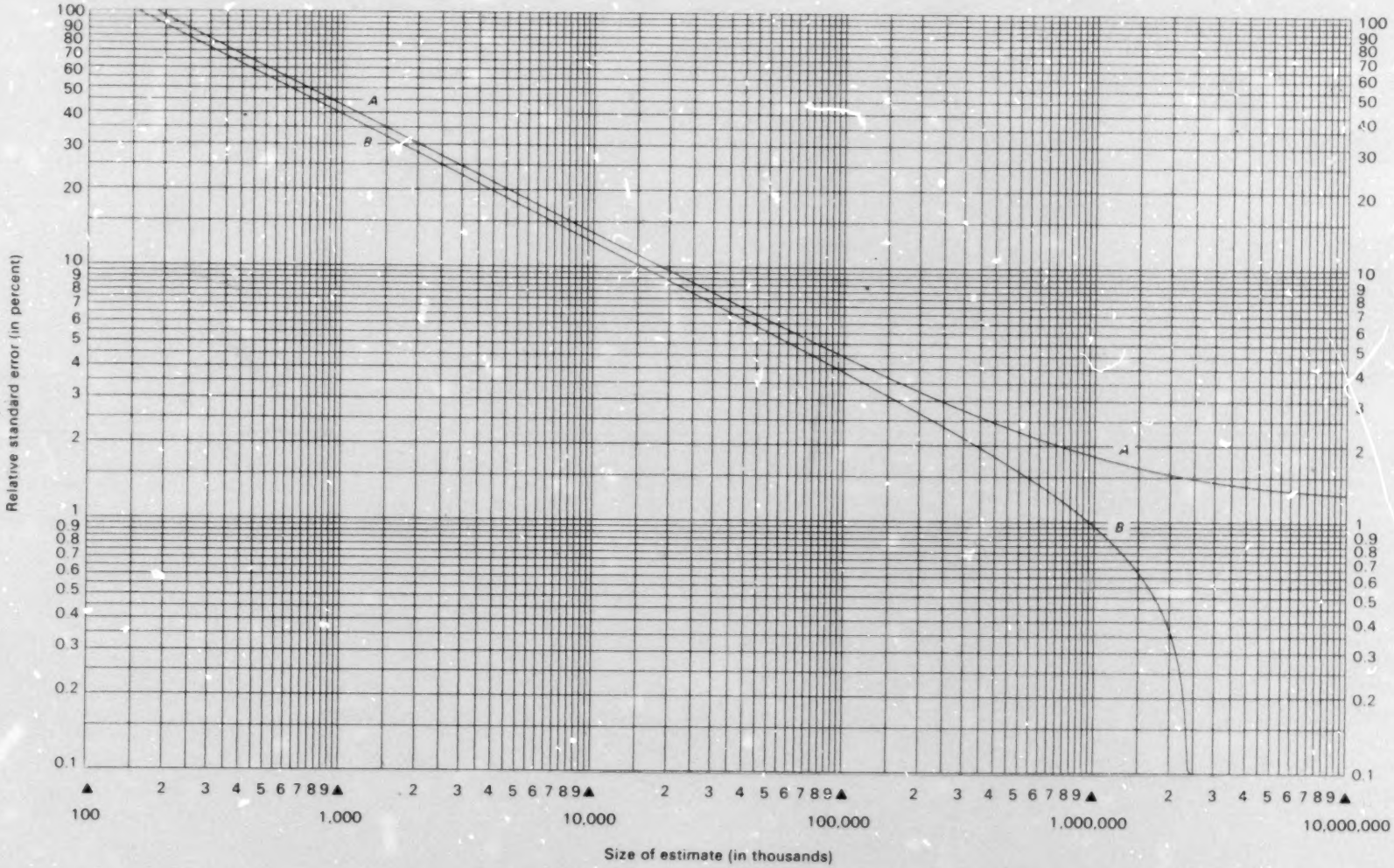
Figure VII. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 1,000,000 acute respiratory conditions (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 18.6 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 186,000 (18.6 percent of 1,000,000).

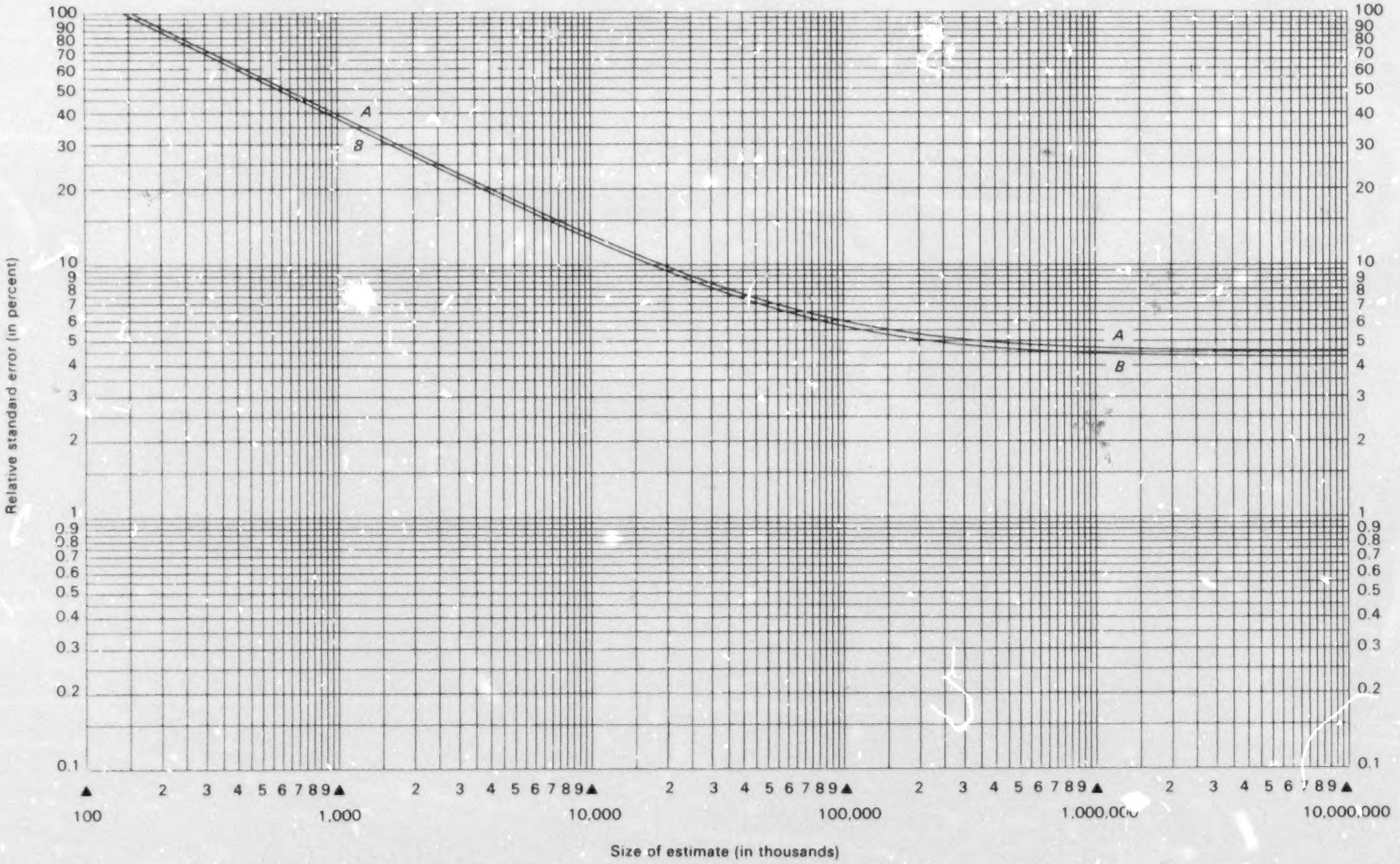
Figure VIII. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured for Hispanics[1]



[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for wide-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 13.6 percent (read from curve *A* on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,360,000 (13.6 percent of 10,000,000).

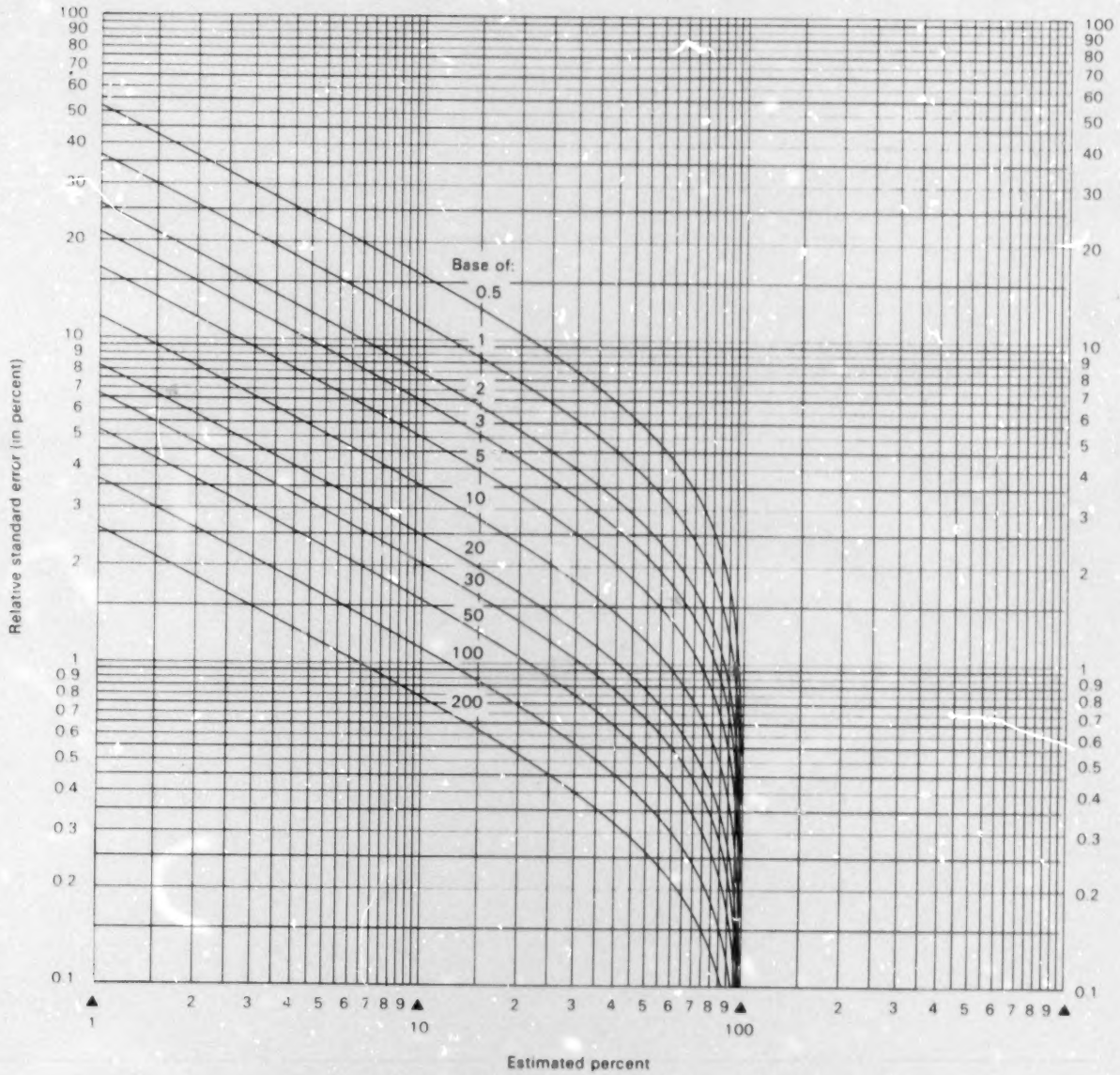
Figure IX. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (*A*) and for days lost from work or school (*B*) for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 12 quarters of data collection for wide-range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 13.2 percent (read from curve *A* on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,320,000 (13.2 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure X. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (*A*) and for days lost from work or school (*B*) for Hispanics[1]

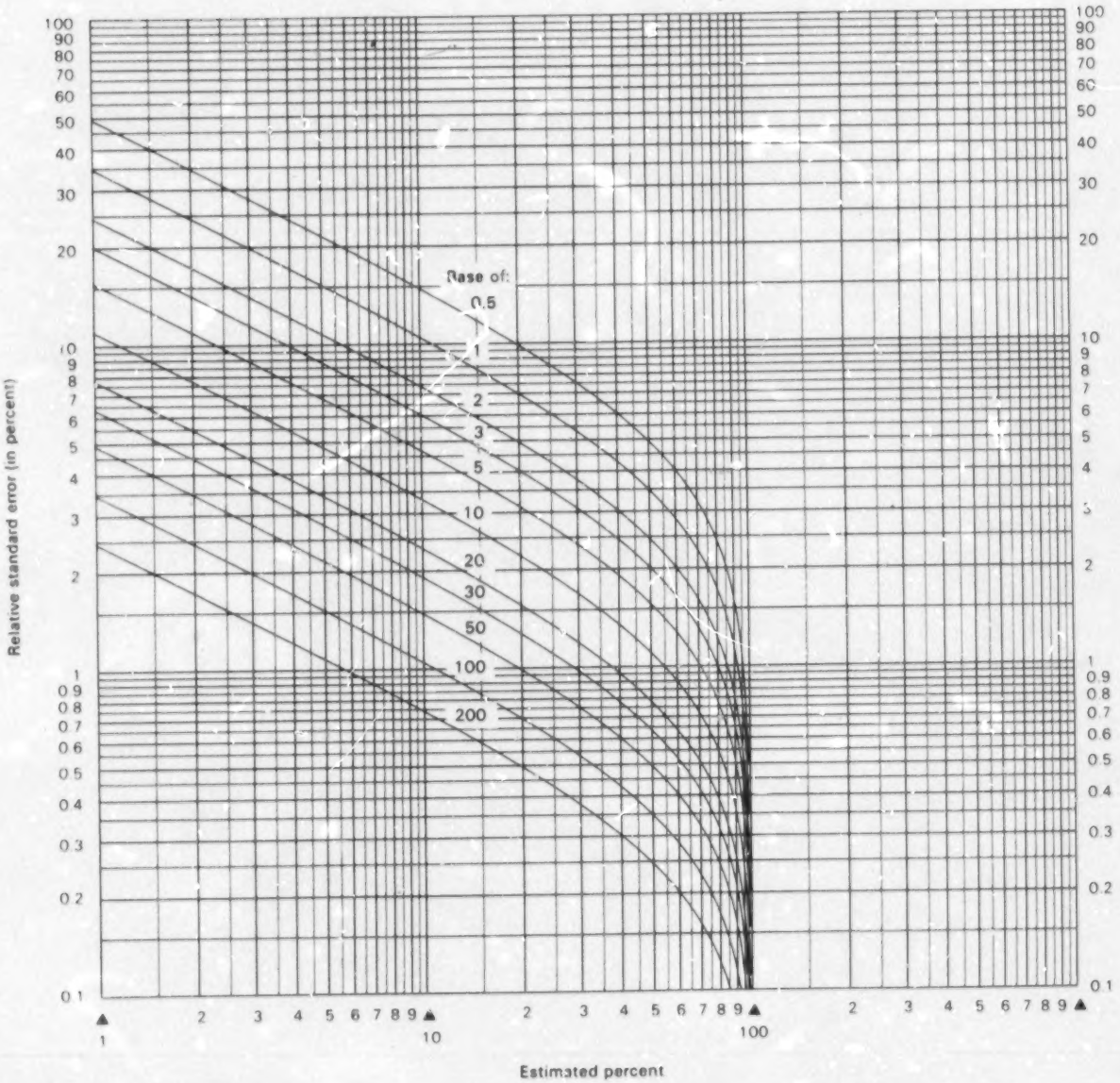


[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percent of population characteristics based on 12 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates.

NOTE: Base of percent shown on curves in millions.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.3 percent (read from the scale at left side of chart), the point at which the curve for the base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.3 percent, or 0.46 percentage points.

Figure XI. Relative standard errors of percent of population characteristics for non-Hispanics[1]



[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percent of population characteristics based on 12 quarters of data collection for narrow-range estimates.

NOTE: Base of percent shown on curve in millions.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CHART: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.2 percent (read from the scale at left side of chart), the point at which the curve for the base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.2 percent, or 0.44 percentage points.

Figure XII. Relative standard errors of percent of population characteristics for Hispanics[1]

Appendix II
Definitions of terms

Terms relating to conditions

Condition—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire that describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medical-disability impact" or "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria (such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic) or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases,*[14] with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Acute condition—An acute condition is defined as a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and that has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and that involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2-week period. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases,*[14] as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.

Acute condition groups—In this report all tables with data classified by type of condition employ a five-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups.

Incidence of conditions—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions that have their onset within a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions that involve neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

Onset of condition—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Activity-restricting condition—An activity-restricting condition is one that had its onset in the 2 weeks prior to interview and that caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See "Restricted-activity day" under "Terms relating to disability.")

Medically attended condition—A condition with onset in the 2 weeks prior to interview is considered medically attended if a physician had been consulted either at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, the case is treated as though there was no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted, as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child's condition between the physician and a responsible member of the household are considered as medical attention even if the child was not seen at that time.

For the purpose of this definition the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

Terms relating to disability

Disability—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability day—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms that apply to the working and school-age populations only but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day—A day of restricted activity is one

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore, absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day—A day of disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day—A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed" persons under "Demographic and other terms.")

School-loss day—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6–16 years of age.

Person-day—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Chronic activity limitation—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Because the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, workers, and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)
   a. Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
   b. School-age children: inability to go to school.
   c. Housewives: inability to do any housework.
   d. Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.
2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)
   a. Preschool children: limited in amount or kind of play with other children; for example, need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.
   b. School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance; for example, need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
   c. Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework; for example, cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.
   d. Workers and all other persons: limited in amount or kind of work; for example, need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.
3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)
   a. Preschool children: not classified in this category.
   b. School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.
   c. Housewives: not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.
   d. Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, club, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.
4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above).

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field*[15] or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Short-stay hospital—A short-stay hospital is one in which

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

the type of service provided by the hospital is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

Hospital day—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Hospital days during the year—The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12-month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

Hospital episode—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

Length of hospital stay—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Terms relating to dental visits

Dental visit—A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision.

Interval since last dental visit—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms relating to physician visits

Physician visit—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (for example, test for diabetes) or a single procedure (for example, measles inoculation) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Demographic and other terms

Age—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending on the purpose of the table.

Currently employed—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will differ from

the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) NHIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) NHIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 12th of the month.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to individual incomes.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included; for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Education—The categories of education status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Education of head of family or of unrelated individuals—Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Each unrelated individual is classified according to his or her own education.

Race—For this report, the two racial groups shown—white and black—are based on interviewer observation. The race of the respondent is used as the race of all other related persons unless the interviewer learns otherwise. Interviewers assign children of racial mixture to the race of the father. If race cannot be determined, interviewers ask the respondent for the person's race. Incomplete entries are assigned to the race of another household member or, if not available, to white.

Hispanic origin—A person is Hispanic if any of the following groups describes his or her national origin or ancestry—Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, other Latin American, other Spanish. Respondents make this determination by looking at a flashcard that contains the above-listed Hispanic groups and deciding if any of them are the person's national origin or ancestry. The Hispanic population includes all Hispanic people regardless of race.

Non-Hispanic—For this report, persons not classified as Hispanic are non-Hispanic. This includes persons whose Hispanic status is unknown.

Health status—This is a subjective measurement of a person's overall health as perceived by the respondent. For this survey, respondents are asked to assess their health (or that of other family members) in comparison with other persons of the same age. Specifically, the categories used to describe a person's health status are excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Appendix III
Questionnaire items and flash cards used in the survey

O.M.B No. 68-R1600. Approval Expires March 31, 1981

NOTICE – Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

1. Book _____ of _____ books

FORM HIS-1 (1980)
(2-17-79)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

2. R.O. number | 3. Sample | 4. Segment type: ☐ Area ☐ Permit ☐ Address ☐ Cen–Sup ☐ Special Place | 5. Control number: PSU | Segment | Serial

Disability day questions

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)
The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date) _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date) _____.

5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury? — 5a. Y (5b) / 00 N — If age: 17+ (6), 6–16 (7), Under 6 (9)

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day? — b. _____ Days

6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house? — 6. _____ WL days (8) / 00 ☐ None (9)

7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school? — 7. _____ SL days / 00 ☐ None (9)

If one or more days in 5b, ask 8; otherwise go to 9

8. On how many of these -- days lost from {work / school} did -- stay in bed all or most of the day? — 8. _____ Days / 00 ☐ None

9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) {in bed / lost from work / lost from school}) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury? — 9a. 1 Y / 2 N (10)

b. (Again, not counting the day(s) {in bed / lost from work / lost from school}) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? — b. _____ Days / 00 ☐ None

If one or more days in 5–9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.

10a. What condition caused -- to {stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down} during the past 2 weeks? — 10a. Enter condition in item C. Ask 10b

b. Did any other condition cause him to {stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down} during that period? — b. Y / N (NP)

c. What condition? — c. Enter condition in item C (10b)

▶ Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 5b for all persons.

NOTE: Source of questions and flash cards is reference 4.

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Physician visit questions

14. **During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?** Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.		14.	00 ☐ None ___ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)			
15a. **During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?**	Y N (16)		
b. **Who was this?** – Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		15b.	☐ Doctor visit
c. **Anyone else?**	Y (Reask 15b and c) N		
If "Doctor visit," ask			
d. **How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?**		d.	___ Number of visits (NP)
16a. **During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?**	Y N (17)		
b. **Who was the phone call about?** – Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		16b.	☐ Phone call
c. **Any calls about anyone else?**	Y (Reask 16b and c) N		
If "Phone call," ask			
d. **How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?**		d.	___ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, IDVI, from 14–16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.			☐ Condition (Item C THEN 17d) ☐ Pregnancy (17e) ☐ No condition
17a. **For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?**		17a.	
b. **Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?**		b.	Y N (NP)
c. **What condition?**		c.	Enter condition in item C Ask 17d
d. **During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?**		d.	Y (17c) N (NP)
e. **During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?**		e.	Y N (17d)
f. **What was the matter?**		f.	Enter condition in item C (17d)
18a. **During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)**		18a.	000 ☐ Only when in hospital 000 ☐ None ___ Number of visits
b. **ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?** Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.		b.	1 ☐ 2-week DV 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (14 and 17) 3 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos. 4 ☐ Over 6–12 mos. 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2–4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never

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Dental visit questions

12a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to the dentist? Y N *(13)*		
b. Who was this? – Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column.	12b.	☐ Dental visit
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? Y *(Reask 12b and c)* N		
If "Dental visit," ask **d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did – – go to a dentist?**	*d.*	____ No. of dental visits *(NP)*
Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under. Mark box or ask **13. ABOUT how long has it been since – – LAST went to a dentist?**	13.	1 ☐ 2-week dental visit 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported *(12)* 3 ☐ 2 weeks–6months 4 ☐ Over 6–12 months 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2–4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never/age 1 or under

Health status question

33. Compared to other persons ––'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?	33.	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P

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Activity limitation questions

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Ages 17+	19a. **What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS** – (For males): **working or doing something else?** (For females): **keeping house, working, or doing something else?** If "something else," ask: b. **What was -- doing?** If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. **Is -- retired?** d. If "retired," ask: **Did he retire because of his health?**	19. & 20.	1 ☐ Working *(24a)* 2 ☐ Keeping house *(24b)* 3 ☐ Retired, health *(23)* 4 ☐ Retired, other *(23)* 5 ☐ Going to school *(26)* 6 ☐ 17+ something else *(23)* 7 ☐ 6–16 something else *(25)*
Ages 6–16	20a. **What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS – going to school or doing something else?** If "something else," ask: b. **What was -- doing?**		
Ages under 6			0 ☐ 1–5 years *(21)* 0 ☐ Under 1 *(22)*
21a. **Is -- able to** *take part at all in ordinary play* **with other children?**		21a.	Y 1 N *(28)*
b. **Is he limited in** *the kind of play he can do* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y *(28)* N
c. **Is he limited in** *the amount of play* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y *(28)* N *(27)*
22a. **Is -- limited in any way because of his health?**		22a.	1 Y 5 N *(NP)*
b. **In what way is he limited?** Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____ *(28)*
23a. **Does -- health now keep him from working?**		23a.	1 Y *(28)* N
b. **Is he limited in** *the kind of work he could do* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y *(28)* N
c. **Is he limited in** *the amount of work he could do* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y *(28)* N
d. **Is he limited in** *the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		d.	3 Y *(28)* N *(27)*
24a. **Does -- NOW have a job?**		24a.	Y *(24c)* N
b. **In terms of health, is -- NOW able to** *(work – keep house)* **at all?**		b.	Y 1 N *(28)*
c. **Is he limited in** *the kind of (work – housework) he can do* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y *(28)* N
d. **Is he limited in** *the amount of (work – housework) he can do* **because of his health?**		d.	2 Y *(28)* N
e. **Is he limited in** *the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		e.	3 Y *(28)* N *(27)*
25. **In terms of health would -- be able to** *go to school?*		25.	Y 1 N *(28)*
26a. **Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?**		26a.	2 Y *(28)* N
b. **Is he (would he be) limited in** *school attendance* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y *(28)* N
c. **Is he limited in** *the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		c.	3 Y *(28)* N
27a. **Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?**		27a.	4 Y 5 N *(NP)*
b. **In what way is he limited?** Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____
28a. **About how long has he** { **been limited in --** / **been unable to --** / **had to go to a certain type of school?** }		28a.	000 ☐ Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. **What (other) condition causes this limitation?** If "old age" only, ask: **Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?**		b.	*Enter condition in item C* *Ask 28c* ☐ Old age only *(NP)*
c. **Is this limitation caused by any other condition?**		c.	Y *(Reask 28b and c)* N
Mark box or ask: d. **Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?**		d.	☐ Only 1 condition _____ Enter main condition

Hospital probe questions

29a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	29a.	Y N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b.	____ Times (Item C)

Detailed hospitalization questions

HOSPITAL PAGE		
	1.	Person number _____
You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. 2. When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct	2.	Month / Date / Year 19__
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?	3.	Name Street City (or county) State
4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?	4.	____ Nights
Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions. 5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?	5a.	____ Nights
b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?	b.	____ Nights
c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	c.	Y N
6. For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) -- do you know the medical name? If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description. For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? If "NO," ask: What was the matter? Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	6.	☐ Normal delivery ☐ Normal at birth Condition Cause ☐ On Card C ☐ Acc. or Inj. Kind Part of body
7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?	7a.	Y N (Next Hosp)
b. What was the name of the operation? If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	b.	Y (Describe) N
c. Any other operations during this stay?	c.	

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Detailed condition questions

CONDITION 1

1. Person number | Name of condition

2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . .?
   - 1 In interview week (Resex 2)
   - 1 Past 2 wks. (Item C)
   - 2 2 wks.–6 mos.
   - 3 Over 6–12 mos.
   - 4 1 yr.
   - 5 2–4 yrs.
   - 6 5+ yrs.
   - 7 Never
   - 8 DK if Dr. seen
   - 9 DK when Dr. seen

A1

Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark
- Color blindness (NC)
- Accident or injury (A2)
- On Card C (A2)
- Neither (0)

If "Doctor not talked to," transcribe entry from item 1.
If "Doctor talked to," ask

3a. What did the doctor say it was? – Did he give it a medical name?

Do not ask for Cancer — On Card C (A2)

b. What was the cause of . . .?
Accident or injury (A2)

If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words

Ailment	Condition	Disorder	Rupture	Ask c
Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Trouble	
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Tumor	
Attack	Disease	Problem	Ulcer	

c. What kind of . . . is it?

For allergy or stroke, ask

d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?

If in 3a–d there is an impairment or any of the following entries:

Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	Ask e
Ache (except head or ear)	Growth	Rupture	
Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore(ness)	
Blood clot	Infection	Stiff(ness)	
Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	
Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer	
Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	
Cyst	Pain	Weak(ness)	
	Palsy		

e. What part of the body is affected? _____ Specify

Show the following detail:

Head	skull, scalp, face
Back/spine/vertebrae	upper, middle, lower
Side	left or right
Ear	inner or outer; left, right, or both
Eye	left, right, or both
Arm	shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist; left, right, or both
Hand	entire hand or fingers only; left, right, or both
Leg	hip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle; left, right, or both
Foot	entire foot, arch, or toes only; left, right, or both

Except for eyes, ears, or internal organs, ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a–d:

Infection | Sore | Soreness

f. What part of the (part of body in 3e) is affected by the (infection/sore/soreness) – the skin, muscle, bone, or some other part? Specify ▶

Ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a–d:

Tumor | Cyst | Growth

g. Is this (tumor/cyst/growth) malignant or benign?
- 1 Malignant
- 2 Benign
- 9 DK

A2

Ask remaining questions as appropriate for the condition entered in:
- 1 Item 1
- 2 Q. 3a
- 3 Q. 3b
- 4 Q. 3c
- 5 Q. 3d
- 6 Q. 3e

4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? — 1 Y 2 N (9)

5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? — ____ Days; 00 None (9)

6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day? — ____ Days; 00 None

Ask if 17+ years

7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house? — ____ Days (9); 00 None (9)

Ask if 6–16 years:

8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period? — ____ Days; 00 None

9. When did -- first notice his . . .?
   - 1 Last week
   - 2 Week before
   - 3 Past 2 weeks–DK which
   - 4 2 weeks–3 months
   - 5 Over 3–12 months
   - 6 More than 12 months ago

(Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)

A3
- 1 Not an eye cond. (AA)
- 2 First eye cond. (under 6) (AA)
- 3 First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (10)
- 4 Not first eye cond. (AA)

10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his left eye? . . . 1 Y 2 N; right eye? . . . 1 Y 2 N

FOOTNOTES

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Family income, education, and current employment status questions

Hand Card I. 12. **Which of those income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months – that is, yours, your ––'s, etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.**	12.	00 ☐ A 06 ☐ G 01 ☐ B 07 ☐ H 02 ☐ C 08 ☐ I 03 ☐ D 09 ☐ J 04 ☐ E 10 ☐ K 05 ☐ F

CARD I

Under $1,000 (including loss)	Group A
$ 1,000 – $ 1,999	Group B
$ 2,000 – $ 2,999	Group C
$ 3,000 – $ 3,999	Group D
$ 4,000 – $ 4,999	Group E
$ 5,000 – $ 5,999	Group F
$ 6,000 – $ 6,999	Group G
$ 7,000 – $ 9,999	Group H
$10,000 – $14,999	Group I
$15,000 – $24,999	Group J
$25,000 and over	Group K

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Mark box or ask: 2a. **What is the highest grade or year –– attended in school?**	2a.	☐ Under 17 *(NP)* 00 ☐ None *(3)* Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+
b. **Did –– finish the –– grade (year)?**	b.	1 Y 2 N

Mark box or ask: 6a. **Did –– work at any time last week or the week before – not counting work around the house?**	6a.	☐ Under 17 *(NP)* 1 Y *(7)* 2 N
b. **Even though –– did not work during these 2 weeks, does –– have a job or business?**	b.	1 Y 2 N

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Hispanic origin question

Hand Card O – Mark box or ask:	5a.	☐ Under 17 *(NP)* 1 Y 2 N *(NP)*
5a. Are any of those groups --'s national origin or ancestry? (Where did --'s ancestors come from?)		
b. Please give me the number of the group.	b.	
Circle all that apply. 1 – Puerto Rican 2 – Cuban 3 – Mexican 4 – Mexicano 5 – Mexican-American 6 – Chicano 7 – Other Latin American 8 – Other Spanish		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CARD O

1. Puerto Rican
2. Cuban
3. Mexican
4. Mexicano
5. Mexican–American
6. Chicano
7. Other Latin American
8. Other Spanish

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